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SECOND EDITION

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The Electoral Count Compromise.

The Joint Committee's Bill Debated by the Senate.

The Views for and Against Its Adoption.

An Exciting Night Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1877.

SENATE.

Correspondence on Turkish Affairs.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States enclosing a report of the Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution of Mr. Anthony, adopted on the 18th instant, transmitting copies of correspondence had with the diplomatic officers of the United States in Turkey in regard to the revolt in the Turkish provinces. Ordered printed and lie on the table.

Credentials.

The credentials of Senators-elect Windom, of Minnesota, and Bailey and Harris, of Tennessee, were placed on file.

Southern Claims Commission.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably the Senate bill to extend for two years the act to establish the Southern Claims Commission. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. WRIGHT gave notice that he would ask that the bill be considered to-morrow morning.

Disturbances in the Galleries—South Carolina.

The Chair laid before the Senate the resolution of Mr. Sherman directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest any person who by applause or dissent disturbed the order of the Senate; also the resolution of Mr. Gordon declaring that the State Government in South Carolina represented by Wade Hampton is the lawful Government of the State, but as neither Senator was in the chamber the resolutions were laid aside.

The Electoral Vote.

Consideration was then resumed of the unfinished business, the bill in regard to counting the electoral vote.

Mr. Conkling, who was entitled to the floor, not having arrived, a recess was taken for ten minutes, when the Senate reassembling (Conkling not having yet arrived), Mr. SARGENT took the floor in opposition to the bill. He said he had endeavored to bring his mind to an assent of the provisions of this bill, first, because he desired that the result might be worked out of the complication satisfactorily to the whole country, and, second, because he desired that equal and exact justice shall be done to every candidate at the late Presidential election and to parties which put those candidates forward. But he did not believe this bill would accomplish any such result. There were suspicions of unfairness about the bill. It gave improper powers to the tribunal which it created. If fairness was desired, the bill was very unfortunate, because the result to be accomplished by it depended upon one man, to be selected, and as yet unknown. The supporters of the bill had addressed their arguments to two questions: First, was the bill constitutional? and, second, was it expedient? He then argued that it was never intended that Congress should count the electoral vote or discriminate between returns. If the framers of the Constitution had intended to lodge any such power in Congress a few words would have made it certain. It was not intended to lodge such dangerous power in Congress, because the two Houses could themselves create an exigency in which the Constitution provided that the House should elect a President and the Senate a Vice President. He argued that the power to count the electoral vote was lodged in the President of the Senate.

The Madison Papers.

Mr. SARGENT quoted at length from the Madison papers, and argued that the clause of the Constitution in regard to counting the electoral vote as at first agreed upon by the Constitutional Convention read: "The President of the Senate shall open the certificates, and the vote shall be then and there counted in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives." It was referred to a committee on revision, and subsequently reported to read: "The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all certificates, and the vote shall then be counted." Members of the committee on revision argued that the clause as revised and reported was substantially the same as that originally agreed upon by the Convention.

The Georgia Case.

Mr. HAMILTON, interrupting the Senator from California, read the return from the State of Georgia in 1801, and said there was no certificate accompanying it, that the electors met and balloted. The paper did not conform to the Constitution. There was nothing upon its face to show that votes were cast for anybody. Yet the record showed it was counted, and no objection was made. How could it have been counted save by the decision of the person in whose custody it was, Mr. Jefferson, who was then President of the Senate, and presided over the joint convention?

Mr. EDMUNDS said if the Senator from Maine would read contemporaneous history of that event he would see it stated that Jefferson opened that paper and handed it down to the tellers, who examined it, entered the number of votes of Georgia, and passed it back to Jefferson, who declared the State of Georgia had given so many votes, so and so. There was no objection and no debate.

Degrading Supreme Court Judges.

Mr. SARGENT then resumed his remarks. He further opposed the bill because it degraded the Supreme Court by bringing the Judges down to the muddy pool of politics, and compelled them to go through it. He objected to the bill because it invited the political party defeated by the ordinary forms to clamor for another hearing. The people could not respect the decision of this tribunal, which was without precedent and without sanction. He regarded the bill not as a compromise, but as a surrender of Republican rights. He then referred to the selection of Judges of the Supreme Court, and asked what justice was there in selecting a Judge representing the Ninth district to represent the three great States of the Far West, which had voted in opposition to him? The opinions of a majority of the people of those States were as diametrically opposed to the opinions of that Justice as the poles were to each other. The same thing might be said in regard to Clifford. These Judges were selected on account of their political opinions, not on account of their geographical location.

The Commission.

He then referred to the clause requiring five members of either House to serve on the commission, and said: Suppose the Senate on this commission should appoint three Republicans and two Democrats, and the House should then appoint five Democrats, the Senate would be cheated. Suppose both Houses should act fairly in appointing the commission, there would be seven Democrats and seven Republicans. These fourteen men must sit as spectators watching the result of the fifteenth man, whom no one knew. Of course men of pronounced opinions would be placed on that commission. They would be placed there as advocates to convince the fifteenth man.

He argued that Congress could not go behind the act of the Louisiana Returning Board without committing an unconstitutional act. The people would not respect the decision of a tribunal without precedent, without sanction. The people would go behind this commission, this partisan returning board. He did not believe that civil war threatened. If it did, this bill would not avert it. Speaking for the people of his State, who desired no injustice, and would yield to none, he objected to the bill because it prevented this grand returning board from hearing any statements the Republican party might have to make in regard to the electoral vote of Mississippi and several other States. He objected to the bill because by it the Democratic party yielded but one point, while the Republican yielded two. Under this bill the House could have the vote of certain States referred to the commission. It was a surrender of Republican rights.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked whether a bill did not pass the Senate ten months ago with a vote of the Senator from California which provided that in the case of doubtful returns from a State neither should be counted unless both Houses concurred?

Mr. SARGENT replied that he did vote for the Morton bill, but he argued at the same time that the power to count the electoral vote resided in the President of the Senate, where it belonged.

Mr. EDMUNDS said when the Senator from California asserted that his bill was a Republican surrender he was in error. He (Edmunds) did not consider this bill a Republican surrender. It was more like a Republican victory.

Mr. SARGENT then concluded his remarks, and said he would do all in his power to avert war. He did not believe that a civil disturbance would take place. But war was not the greatest calamity which could befall a nation. It was preferable to dishonor. He washed his hands of this bill. Let those who desired to take the consequence of it do so.

Mr. Sargent having concluded, Mr. CONKLING resumed the floor. He first presented a petition unanimously signed by merchants and business men of New York in favor of the passage of the pending bill. Laid on the table.

A Telegram from Indiana.

He said he would present to the Senate, were it not addressed to a special committee, a telegram this morning received by him from Indiana, and signed by thirty-seven Republicans and three Democrats. Among the signers he found the name of Conrad Baker, once Governor of the State; Leonidas Sexton, who was Lieutenant Governor; Mr. Gordon, the Republican candidate for Attorney General in the late election, and Gen. Harrison, who was the Republican candidate for Governor, and carried the flag gallantly. He led the canvass disastrously, but dashingly.

Mr. CONKLING then handed the telegram over to Mr. Morton amid laughter in the galleries.

Mr. CONKLING then resumed his remarks commenced yesterday, and after briefly reviewing his points made then, argued that in no instance had the President of the Senate attempted to do anything in presiding over the joint committee to count the electoral vote except by command of the two Houses. He then referred to the return from Georgia produced by Mr. Hamlin, and said the great Jefferson never silently or secretly induced the tellers to count any vote which he did not believe to be right. During the history of the Government until the adoption of the twenty-second joint rule the two Houses had always pre-arranged the whole process of counting the vote. He then referred to the

Difficulties Attending the Presidential Contest in 1800,

and said not only men in both Houses of Congress, but leaders of thought all over the country, had their attention riveted on the subject of managing just such questions as some of these awaiting solution now.

Mr. CONKLING quoted from the bill prescribing the mode of deciding disputed elections in the offices of President and Vice President, and said in the House of Representatives the debate was led and the bill managed by John Marshall just one year before he occupied that high judgment seat whence over the whole world he became renowned. It was he who argued as to the necessity of some salutary mode for the settlement of questions like those of to-day. The Senator from Ohio (Sherman) yesterday erroneously stated that the pending bill provided for secret sessions of the commission. This bill did not do so, but the bill of 1800 did so provide. But for taking up the time of the Senate he would endeavor to show the Senator from California (Sargent) that our forefathers thought impartiality was gained by counterpoising against each other adverse bias. Nothing in the bill of 1800 even for a moment hinted at the idea that the two Houses of Congress did not have the power to count the electoral vote. That the Vice President ever had any authority further than to open the certificates was never hinted in debate. Our forefathers did not provide that the President of the Senate should not direct for himself the order in which he would take up and open the certificates. He next referred to the legislation of 1824, and said it was asserted then by a unity of voices that the above law of the Republic had reposed in the two Houses of Congress the duty of constitutionally, lawfully and peacefully declaring the result of an election. The two Houses of Congress, and they alone, must determine whether a vote was good, bad or indifferent.

The 22d Joint Rule.

He next referred to the twenty-second joint rule agreed upon in 1865, and said it was adopted when the rebellion stood gory and with uplifted hands striking at the vitals of the republic. Many acts might be proper, though not complete, in such an event. He never believed the Constitution was violated because the Government said it had a right to be. The twenty-second joint rule had gone, and he rejoiced that it had. But argument remained like Banquo's ghost. It would not down. The power to count the vote was by the Constitution vested in the President of the Senate. The twenty-second joint rule and every other rule on the subject had been a bold usurpation.

Morton's Bill.

Mr. CONKLING referred to Mr. Morton's bill in regard to counting the electoral vote which passed the Senate at the last session, and said there were only three Senators who voted against it, namely, the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds), the Senator from Wisconsin (Howe) and himself. That bill would have deposited with the House of Representatives absolute power to settle this election. It passed the Senate and was held up on a motion to reconsider made by a Democratic Senator. Had not that motion been made the House of Representatives could pass the bill, and unless the President found some constitutional objection to it the die would be cast.

He then read from the bill which passed at last session, and argued that it provided that only that return should be counted which both Houses acting separately decided to be the valid return. The Honorable Senator from Indiana (Morton) said the bill now before the Senate was a continuance. If there was ever a continuance it was the bill which passed at the last session. It was a political hell-gate, paved and honey-combed with dynamite.

Continuing his argument, Mr. CONKLING said he believed the Republican nominee had been chosen Chief Magistrate of this country. He believed him to be a patriot, incapable of inflicting injury upon his country, and he asked him to take a title to his great office that no one could question. It was not for the representatives of the States to refuse by an assertion of the law-making power to have a peaceful, adequate tribunal by the action of which every difficulty would be solved. If this bill was a compromise of truth, of law or of right, he was against it. But he denied that it was any compromise, and above all, it did not compromise the right. The principle of the Constitution to contest a claim was not to compromise it. To insist upon an honest, fair counting of the electoral vote was not a compromise. A Presidential election had occurred, and unless there was a tie, somebody had been chosen. To establish that fact was no compromise.

Constitutionality of the Tribunal.

He referred to arguments against the constitutionality of the tribunal authorized by the bill, and asked if the Silver Commission appointed by Congress was illegal, or had its powers been destroyed because three of the members of that commission were experts, and not members of Congress? Was the Army Commission illegal because the General of the Army was a member thereof? Did not his presence dignify and strengthen that commission?

Mr. SHERMAN said the difference between the silver commission, the army commission and this commission to make a President was that the silver and army commissions reported to either House of Congress, and their action was of no account until accepted by Congress, while the action of the commission to make a President was binding unless overturned by a concurrent vote of the two Houses.

Mr. CONKLING asked if it was ever heard that Congress could not impose upon national officers extra or additional duties. Did the honorable Senator from Ohio deny that Congress had the power to employ a Federal Judge to settle a contested boundary between States, or assert any other fact essential to the public welfare? The two Houses from beginning to end were to make an examination of the electoral vote. They agreed beforehand to make it in a particular way by a commission which was vested with the power of the two Houses for the time being. The two Houses of Congress retained the whole thing absolutely within their grasp to the end. It was an exercise of power by the two Houses, and not a delegation of power, as had been claimed. It was proposed to make the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court umpire in this contest. The honorable Senator from Indiana (Morton) voted in favor thereof, no constitutional doubt him restraining.

Mr. MORTON—I will satisfy you directly.

Mr. CONKLING—I thought my friend shook his head, and I was about to read from the record to satisfy him.

Resuming his argument, he referred to the Geneva commission for the settlement of the Alabama difficulty with Great Britain, and said one of the greatest Emperors on earth was umpire there. But the fifteen million dollars awarded was valueless compared with the tranquility of our land for a single day. If he who ruleth his own spirit is greater than he who ruleth a city, what should be said of millions who by an act as noiseless as the wave of a wand settled this vexed question in an hour?

Powers of the Commission.

He commented at some length on the powers and duties of the commission, and said it could do nothing not authorized by the Constitution and law as it now stood, and it must report to the two Houses of Congress. It was not a roving commission, to traverse all the realms of fancy and imagination.

Mr. DAWES said while he heard the Senator from New York with great positiveness assert the fact that the commission must be bound by the Constitution, he had heard others with equal positiveness declare that the commission could go behind the returns from a State to settle questions which belonged to the States themselves. Would it not be safer for Congress by statute to limit the powers and duties of the commission?

Mr. CONKLING replied: The commission would be bound by an oath, and its action was subject to the review of Congress. If the honorable Senator from Massachusetts proposed to launch upon the heavy current of this debate the powers of the commission, he would be launching the subject upon a sea without a shore or bottom, and the 4th of March, 1878, would not see the end of the controversy.

Mr. DAWES, in his seat, made some remark to Mr. Conkling as to how they did in Massachusetts.

Mr. CONKLING said the idea that anything upon earth or in the heavens above could be as perfect as they made things in Massachusetts! He did not entertain for one minute the idea that other States of the Union even approximated the perfection of Massachusetts. The time will have come no problem could exist that could not be solved. Even contested Presidential elections would count themselves, and the whole universe would go by an automatic and self-adjusting process. [Laughter.]

Not a Compromise.

Continuing his argument, Mr. CONKLING denied that the bill was a compromise. It surrendered the rights of none, but asserted and maintained the rights of all. It submitted to lawful authority the solution of the pending question. The bill might be denounced by partisans on one side or the other. It might be derided by the adventurer and thoughtless. It might be treated with courageous gayety as the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania (Cameron) treated it. It might not for the present receive the approbation of even the thoughtful or patriotic, but he would vote for it because he believed it advantageous and within the Constitution. It would be beneficial to the people of all the States, including the great State whose interest and whose honor was so dear to him. The bill might be derided now, but time, at whose great altar all passions and all prejudices must bow, would at last vindicate the bill and those who proposed it.

The Indiana Dispatch.

Mr. MORTON said he hoped before this debate closed to have an opportunity of answering some things which had been said to show that much had been said without foundation in logic, without foundation in fact. His purpose now was to notice a dispatch from citizens of Indiana handed to the Senator from New York (Conkling) by the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) this morning, and read by the former Senator. That dispatch endorsed this bill. He could see no reason for producing it unless it was to show that he (Morton) did not properly represent the sentiment of Indiana, and especially the Republican party of that State. He immediately telegraphed to Indianapolis, and a few minutes ago he received a dispatch which he read. (It states the paper endorsing the bill was carried about the streets here all day yesterday, and many leading Republicans refused to sign it. A resolution passed the Merchants' Exchange favoring the bill by a strict party vote.)

Mr CONKLING—The Senator does not read the signatures.

Mr. MORTON—No, sir; but I can give the name of the sender if desired. It is from a respectable source. He then read a dispatch from the Republican members of the Indiana Legislature announcing that they in caucus had endorsed his action; also a dispatch from Indianapolis saying the prevailing sentiment among our leading men is "Hold the Fort."

Mr. CONKLING—What fort is that?

Mr. MORTON—The fort of the Constitution, a fort you do not occupy. He then read another dispatch from Tippecanoe, Ind., endorsing his action.

Mr. CONKLING—Are these anonymous, including Tippecanoe and Tyler too? [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON—My friend has had his eight hours to make his speech. I hope he will let me have a few minutes now. [Renewed laughter.]

Continuing his remarks, Mr. MORTON said he had more than two hundred letters from Indiana, Ohio and other States giving the sentiment of the people and sustaining his course. He had letters from leading Republicans and at least three Democrats sustaining him. While the Senator from New York was looking after Indiana and attempting to show that he (Morton) did not represent the people of that State, he might as well look after New York. He (Morton) had at least thirty letters from New York City, Buffalo, and elsewhere in New York, endorsing his course, and saying he represented the Republican party. The Republican press of New York City denounced this compromise. The New York *Times*, a leading Republican paper, took strong ground against it. The New York *Tribune*, a leading Independent paper, took strong ground against it, and throughout the country the Republican papers were almost unanimously opposed to it.

Mr. MCDONALD said he was at Indianapolis on Monday, and passed a day there. He saw quite a number of leading citizens of both political parties. He heard but one opinion as to the propriety of passing this bill, and that was in favor of it. He was in the State Senate. Reference was made in conversation to the action of the Republican caucus, and a Republican Senator said they had passed resolutions against the bill, but they did not pass by a unanimous vote. He saw ex-Governor Baker, who supported the bill, and the people were united in favor of a peaceful solution of the difficulty.

An Apology to Morton.

Mr. CONKLING said nothing was further from his mind than to intimate that the Senator from Indiana did not represent his constituents. When the dispatch which he read came to the committee he thought he had a right to read it, even though it did come from a State which the Senator from Indiana represented. If Senator Morton thought he intended to accuse him of misrepresenting his State, he had only to say, to the jealous, trifles light as air are confirmation as strong as proofs of Holy Writ.

Mr. MORTON—If that was the only dispatch which the committee ever had approving of their course then I can excuse their desire to get it before the public. As to his colleague (McDonald), he never regarded him as a correct exponent of the Republican sentiment of Indiana. (Laughter.)

Mr. MCDONALD said he would like to know what the standing of Baker, Fisher and Hoge, of Indianapolis, was.

Mr. MORTON—They are gentlemen of standing and my warm friends.

Continuing his remarks, Mr. MORTON said it was to the interest of the man whom he believed to have been elected President of the United States. It was to the interest of truth and to the best interest of the nation that the vote for President now should be counted as it was during the first few quarters of the century of the republic. It was not right to make a new plan. For years he had been attempting to bring this matter before Congress, but no interest was taken in it, as it was now insisted that a new plan should be made.

Mr. DAWES said the people of Massachusetts would be surprised to read in the debate of to-day that the commission created by this bill had no limit to its jurisdiction. The people of Massachusetts believed it should be governed by a well defined and marked law. After the debate of to-day Massachusetts would hold him responsible if he did not make some effort to have the jurisdiction of this tribunal defined.

An Amendment.

He moved to amend the section in regard to petitions, depositions, &c., to be examined by the commission, by inserting the following: "Provided that no petition, exception or other paper shall be considered by said commission which has for its object to dispute or draw into the question the number of votes given for an elector in any of the States, or in fact whether any elector was chosen by a majority of the votes of his State."

Pending the discussion, Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the Senate take a recess until 7:30 P. M.

Mr. PADDOCK moved to adjourn. Rejected—8 to 54. Messrs. Bruce, Cameron (Pa.), Clayton, Conover, Dorsey, Paddock, Patterson and Spencer being the only ones voting in the affirmative.

The motion of Mr. Edmunds was then agreed to, and the Senate took a recess until 7:30.

The Senate reassembled at 7:30.

Mr. BAYARD made a brief argument, in which he characterized the claim that the President of the Senate had the right to count the vote as a new fangled idea only recently developed, and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution and to all legislation on the subject. He criticised Mr. Sherman for saying that the Judges were to be selected by chance—by a gambling operation.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would take that back if his friend could show him wherein he was wrong.

Mr. BAYARD said the Judges would select the fifth man, and it would not be a lottery or a game of chance. His (Bayard's) individual opinion might lead him to object to engrafting anything political upon the judiciary, but in this case it was an emergency. Opinion might lead him to object to the employment of the judicial branch at all, to engrafting to any extent judicial powers on the political branch of the Government, or confiding to it any political questions, but his sense of the general value of this bill, and the necessity of such a plan led him to its support. He also showed precedents for the appointment of Judges in cases outside their special work—such as the appointment of Judge Nelson on the Joint High Commission, Judge Jay as Minister to England, and the Chief Justice as Member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute. In conclusion, he contended that the bill was not a compromise of the rights of any one, but was a blending of the opinions of all.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY said all the people wanted was a fair, legal determination of the result. He referred to the general fear of trouble, to the prostration of business,—whereby, the capitalists and laboring man alike suffered, and said the people looked to Congress for relief. He hailed this plan as to the bow of promise—the harbinger of peace. He could not see any constitutional objections to the bill. It did not create new offices, but only devolved upon persons in office new power. The bill was fair to both parties, and the one which rejected it, without offering something in lieu of it, should go down.

Mr. THURMAN discussed the bill briefly and in a general way. He was satisfied with the bill—and was so satisfied with the spirit of the committee which framed it that he, as a Democrat, would even be willing to trust the counting of the vote with it. The remainder of his speech was devoted to an eulogy of the fairness of the bill.

Mr. MORRILL did not favor the bill, but as there was a disagreement probable about counting the vote, in case no agreement was adopted, he felt constrained to give it his vote.

Mr. MORTON then took the floor, and said he desired to speak, but was unable to go on to-night. He therefore moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. EDMUNDS opposed the motion, and said the Senate had already twice listened to the Senator from Indiana, and had better defeat the bill to-night than let it drag itself to death.

After further discussion the motion to adjourn was rejected—yeas 25, nays 41.

Mr. MORTON then took the floor at 1 o'clock A. M., and spoke at length against the bill. He concluded his argument at 1:50.

Mr. BLAINE then took the floor and spoke against the bill. He did not believe Congress possessed the powers which it was proposed to transfer to the commission, and therefore opposed it on constitutional grounds. In conclusion he urged upon Congress to prepare at the present session and submit to an expectant people a constitutional amendment which would relieve the country in future from similar difficulties.

Mr. HOWE next took the floor, and spoke in favor of the bill.

—As we go to press the debate is still in progress.—[ED.]

HOUSE.

The Presidential Question.

Consideration was resumed of the resolutions reported by the Committee on Privileges, and was addressed by Mr. MCDILL, of Iowa, in favor of the resolutions submitted by the minority of the committee. He said if the propositions of the majority were true that no vote could be counted without the consent of the House, it would give the House a practical veto power over every election by the people. He thought the President of the Senate had alone the power to count the vote. But whoever counted them, whether it was the President of the Senate alone, or together with the House and Senate, or whether the Senate and House without any participation on the part of the President of the Senate, the duty devolved was purely ministerial. The decree was the decree of a sovereign and independent people, a decree which could not be reversed. Any attempt to reverse the will of the people was unconstitutional. It was usurpation. It was a pressing down of the rights of the people, and if persisted in or carried out was revolution. He was glad to know, however, that a concurrent committee of both Houses had agreed upon a plan, which he hoped to see adopted and to become a law, that would govern the counting of the electoral vote. As he now understood it, and if it should not be amended so as to make it objectionable, it should certainly have his support, because it was in his line of duty and precedent.

Mr. BRIGHT spoke of the impossibility of exaggerating the importance of the question. The eyes of the nation were concentrated on Congress and its action on the question would be monumental for either good or evil. He maintained that the Constitution gave to Congress control of the whole subject, and that no Returning Board could oust Congress of its jurisdiction. The decision of the Louisiana Returning Board was not final, and there was no power known to law which can make it final. The Returning Board of Louisiana was confined to the face of the returns. If that were so, and the votes which it had cast out were restored, the election of Tilden and Hendricks would be assured, and whenever that fact was proclaimed explosive thunders of the nation's joy would reverberate to the blue arch above, and resound from sea to sea.

At the close of Mr. Bright's speech further consideration of the subject was postponed.

National Gold Banks.

Mr. PAYNE, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to amend the existing laws in regard to National gold banks. He explained the object of the bill to be to allow those banks to issue gold notes to the amount of ninety per cent. of their bonds to secure circulation, and to require those banks in California to deposit with the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco five per cent. of their circulation as a redemption fund.

The bill was passed.

Bills Reported.

Mr. LAMAR, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported back favorably the Senate bill extending for eight years the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. LAMAR also, from the same committee, reported supplementary to and amendatory of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill of the 3d of March, 1871.

Mr. KASSON made a minority report, and Mr. LANDERS offered a substitute. All were ordered printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. THROCKMORTON, from the same committee, reported a bill for fixing the rate of charges from freights and passengers across the Omaha railroad bridge. Same reference.

The President's Message.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table and the Speaker again laid before the House the message from the President in regard to the use of troops at the late election, as originally presented last Monday.

Mr. Wood's resolution that the message be referred to a select committee of eleven, to inquire whether there had been an exercise of authority not warranted by the Constitution and laws in the use of troops for which the President is justly responsible, with power to send for persons and papers, was, after discussion, adopted—yeas 134, nays 75.

Adjourned.

MR. NASH CORRECTS CHILDS.

He Gives the Details of the Attempted Bribery — Something About "Graveyard Talk."

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Hon. W. B. Nash (colored), of Columbia, S. C., testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning. He repeated the testimony heretofore telegraphed, to the effect that Childs, a Columbia banker, offered him $50,000 to cast his electoral vote for Tilden and Hendricks and $20,000 if he would secure votes enough in the Senate to seat the Democratic members from Lawrence, Edgefield and Abbyville counties. Witness refused Childs' offers, and as he was leaving Childs remarked: "Remember, Nash, this is graveyard talk." Witness has seen Childs since the electoral college met, and Childs asked witness to say nothing about the conversation they had in relation to the money. Witness told Childs he should say nothing about it except what was true.

Balloting by Various Legislatures.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 24.—One ballot was taken to-day, with the following result: For the short term—Price, 24, Hereford, 21; Walker, 16. For the long term—G. H. Davis, 24, Faulkner, 24.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS., January 24.—Thirty-ninth ballot—Lawrence, 42; Davis, 82; Haines, 69; Plumb, 3; Raum, 4; Parish, 1. Adjourned till to-morrow.

TOPEKA, KS., January 24.—First ballot for United States Senator—Simmons, 23; Harvey, 27; Sears, 20; Plumb, 25; Stillings, 12; Osborn, 26; Lowe, 1; Simpson, 9; Martin (Dem.), 3; S. C. Pomeroy, 1. Second ballot—Simmons, 24; Harvey, 27; Sears, 22; Plumb, 24; Stillings, 12; Osborn, 25; Martin (Dem.), 13; Root (Greenback Dem.), 3; C. W. Blair (Dem.), 2; C. Robinson, 1—all Republicans except those designated otherwise.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 24, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

Appointments Confirmed.

The following appointments were confirmed: Wm. Lyon, of East Liberty, and John M. Cunningham, of East Brady, Notaries Public; Isaac Lagarden, sealer of weights and measures, Green county.

Bills Read in Place.

By Mr. GILFILLAN, relating to township supervisors and treasurers.

By Mr. JONES, to facilitate the collection of debts.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, a supplement increasing the salaries of six men at the State Arsenal from $800 to $900 per annum each.

Bills Passed Second Reading.

An act conferring equity jurisdiction upon Common Pleas Courts in all cases of mortgages on property or franchises of coal, iron, steel, lumber, oil, mining, manufacturing or transportation companies.

Authorizing courts to decree private sales of real estate in certain cases.

Regulating appeals from Common Pleas Courts to the Supreme Court in cases of the distribution of funds in the hands of assignees or trustees for the benefit of creditors.

Authorizing the purchase of six copies of Purdon's Digest for the Senate and twelve for the House.

Passed Finally.

The act repealing the Fallowfield township, Washington county, road law passed finally.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at eleven o'clock.

Penitentiary Annex.

Mr. LONG presented a remonstrance of Richard Hays against the penitentiary annex bill.

Bills Reported Favorably.

A joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution.

Walker's bill for providing a board of assessors for Allegheny City.

An act making the verdict of a jury alien in certain cases.

A supplement allowing railroad companies to secure their bonds, etc., by mortgages.

A supplement to the act regulating boroughs.

To change the time of organizing sub-district school boards.

Regulating the rate of interest and forbidding usury.

Repealing the act relating to County Commissioners' pay.

Relating to the use of motive power upon street railways in cities of the second class.

Bills Introduced.

Providing for the better security of life and property from the danger of coal and petroleum oils.

Relating to the registry of dogs and making them personal property.

Authorizing Courts of Common Pleas to appoint borough tax collectors.

An act creating a commission to revise the school laws.

Requiring corporations to pay employes semi-monthly.

Bills Read in Place.

By Mr. FRAZER, an act prohibiting the keeping of any rooms for recording bets or wagers, and prevent pool selling.

By Mr. MITCHELL, making an appropriation to the Western Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Capital Removal.

The Capital removal bill was considered on second reading. Several speeches were made for and against it, but at 1 o'clock the House adjourned without coming to a vote.

K.

A Brutal Double Murder.

LITTLE ROCK, January 24.—A terrible double murder was committed last night in Gentry settlement, Saline county. Two women named Mrs. H. L. B. Taylor and Mrs. McH. Staur, wives of esteemed planters, were both stopping at the same house, their husbands being *en route* to this city with produce. A courier was sent from here this evening to meet and inform the men. The murders were committed for the purpose of robbing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A.W. Carsten & Co.

CLOAKS.

THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES, AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BEST BARGAINS IN

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DRESS GOODS,

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RITER & CONLEY,

55 and 56 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH,

Manufacturers and Builders of

Iron Mill Buildings,

ROOF FRAMES,

Bridges, Boilers,

OIL TANKS, BLAST FURNACES

And all kinds of

HEAVY IRON PLATE WORK.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

COPPER WORK.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—JOHN R. MCMAHON, of Pittsburgh, Pa., a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested to appear on the 16th day of February, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., before Samuel Harper, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to said Bankrupt.

o30-TH S. C. MCCANDLESS, Clerk.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

☞ATTENTION,

ALLEGHENY

COMMANDERY NO. 35, K. T.

You will assemble at the Asylum, Masonic Hall, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock promptly, to attend the funeral of our late Sir Knight

THOS. S. BULGER.

Knights of Pittsburgh and Tancred Commanderies are invited to join with us.

The Commandery will leave the Asylum at 1:30 sharp. By order of L. W. SMITH, E. C.

W. DWIGHT BELL, Recorder. o35

☞ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS—

The members of TANCRED COMMANDERY No. 48 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR are requested to meet at the Asylum, Perfection Hall, Penn ave.,

To-Day at 1 P. M., Sharp,

to attend the funeral of Sir Knight THOMAS S. BULGER, of Allegheny Commandery No. 35.

By Order of the E. C.

WM. RICHARDSON, JR., Recorder. o34

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business

JANUARY 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,230,431 32
Overdrafts	8,699 29
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	900,000 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	29,459 45
Due from other National Banks	48,835 24
Due from State Banks and Bankers	11,886 88
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	93,304 37
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	324 84
Checks and other Cash Items	5,667 07
Exchanges for Clearing House	56,815 25
Bills of other National Banks	7,645 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	1,080 48
Legal Tender Notes	74,729 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	40,000 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than five per cent. Redemption Fund	5,700 00
Total	$2,514,578 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	160,000 00
Other Undivided profits	5,037 34
National Bank Notes outstanding	800,000 00
Dividends unpaid	5,634 00
Individual deposits subject to check	511,268 07
Demand certificates of deposit	18,477 50
Due to State Banks and Bankers	14,161 28
Total	$2,514,578 19

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, County of Allegheny, } SS.

I, F. M. Gordon, Cashier of the Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

GEO. I. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

B. PRESTON,
JOHN W. CHALFANT,
R. C. GRAY,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK, at Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business

JANUARY 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$389,191 77
Overdrafts	2,404 37
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	4,828 40
Due from approved Reserve Agents	34,183 56
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures	4,886 35
Current expenses and taxes paid	3,992 35
Premiums paid	19,709 68
Checks and other Cash Items	2,286 82
Exchanges for Clearing House	9,583 51
Bills of other Banks	7,212 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	4,650 92
Specie, including Gold Treasury Notes	85 35
Legal Tender Notes	27,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, five per cent. of circulation	6,750 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	700 00
Total	$667,465 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	13,000 00
Undivided Profits	5,136 03
National Bank Notes Outstanding	135,000 00
Dividends unpaid	2,680 00
Individual deposits subject to check	302,848 85
Time certificates of deposit	8,551 45
Cashier's checks outstanding	248 75
Total	$667,465 08

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, H. A. Spangler, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. A. SPANGLER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

HENDERSON E. DAVIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

JONATHAN GALLAGHER,
JOHN DEAN,
JOHN KIRKPATRICK,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business.

JANUARY 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,198,317 65
Overdrafts	7,355 90
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	514,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	2,250 00
Other stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	17,297 50
Due from approved reserve agents	200,974 28
Due from other National Banks	45,877 14
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,149 81
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	33,611 61
Current expenses and taxes paid	3,817 68
Checks and other cash items	10,558 75
Exchanges for Clearing House	37,544 76
Bills of other National Banks	45,600 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	11,232 88
Specie—Silver Coin	2,525 00
Legal tender Notes	336,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (five per cent. of circulation)	23,130 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	4,900 00
Total	$2,496,142 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$800,000 00
Surplus Fund	168,704 04
Other undivided profits	17,475 80
National Bank Notes Outstanding	462,600 00
Dividends Unpaid	3,852 75
Individual deposits subject to check	971,279 30
Demand Certificates of Deposit	200 00
Cashier's Checks outstanding	11,190 00
Due to other National Banks	60,065 08
Due to State Banks and Bankers	775 99
Total	$2,496,142 96

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, R. K. Wilson Cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. K. WILSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

GEO. I. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

B. L. FAHNESTOCK,
JOHN L. WILLOCK,
WM. MCCREERY,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, Pa., at the close of business,

JANUARY 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,741,301 63
United States bonds to secure circulation		100,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		98,971 09
Due from approved reserve agents	$212,377 03	
Due from other National Banks	36,359 57	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	33,085 16	
		281,821 76
Real estate		137,000 00
Current expenses		10,931 82
Checks and other cash items	$20,262 47	
Exchanges for Clearing House	45,607 04	
Bills of other banks	38,555 00	
Fractional currency	5,031 43	
Legal tender notes	220,000 00	
		329,456 94
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		4,500 00
		$2,703,983 24

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$750,000 00
Surplus Fund		120,810 51
Circulation		90,000 00
Dividends Unpaid		4,118 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	$1,403,695 61	
Certified Checks	9,390 10	
Due to Other National Banks	164,791 42	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	161,177 60	1,739,054 73
		$2,703,983 24

State of Pennsylvania, County of Allegheny, ss.

I, J. D. SCULLY, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JS D. SCULLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, } Directors.
JOHN WILSON,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business,

JANUARY 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$987,299 23
Overdrafts		2,781 94
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		500,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		37,920 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents		105,734 14
Due from other National Banks		27,954 07
Due from State Banks and Bankers		5,814 63
Real estate, furniture and fixtures		78,338 86
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid		243 76
Premiums paid		174 22
Checks and other cash items		2,010 07
Exchanges for Clearing House		16,781 27
Bills of other Banks		3,560 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)		333 14
Specie (including gold Treasury Certificates)		8,571 25
Legal Tender Notes		90,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation		22,500 00
Total		$1,890,016 58

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$500,000 00
Surplus Fund		133,000 00
Undivided profits		13,671 28
National Bank notes outstanding		446,100 00
Dividends unpaid		4,254 00
Individual deposits subject to check	$545,064 43	
Demand certificates of deposit	52,275 21	
		597,339 64
Due to other National Banks	$79,616 12	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	116,035 54	
		195,651 66
Total		$1,890,016 58

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, County of Allegheny, } SS.

I, JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

W. L. SLOAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

WILLIAM REED,
W. PICKERSGILL, JR.,
HENRY W. PATTERSON,
Directors.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business,

JANUARY 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$440,598 39
Overdrafts	328 16
U. S. bonds to secure Circulation	100,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	25,600 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	156,260 99
Due from other National Banks	16,272 98
Due from State Banks and Bankers	3,663 64
Real Estate, Furniture and fixtures	47,900 51
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	2,145 75
Checks and other cash items	11,499 28
Exchanges for Clearing House	19,811 89
Bills of other Banks	5,061 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	1,271 04
Specie (including Gold Treasury Certificates)	3,000 00
Legal Tender notes	55,000 00
Redemption Fund with U.S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	4,500 00
Total	$892,853 63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	60,000 00
Undivided profits	21,793 79
National Bank Notes outstanding	90,000 00
Dividends unpaid	208 60
Individual deposits subject to check	237,688 27
Demand certificates of deposit	65,412 37
Due to other National Banks	69,558 81
Due to State Banks and Bankers	48,192 99
Total	$892,853 63

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, JAS. H. WILLOCK, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. H. WILLOCK, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

WM. LYON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

JOHN HAYS,
G. E. NIEMAN,
JOHN HEATH,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business,

SATURDAY, January 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$677,270 18
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		500,000 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents		109,569 98
Due from other National Banks		98,164 43
Due from State Banks and Bankers		131 69
Current Expenses paid		261 60
Checks and other cash items		354 36
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,775 49
Bills of other National Banks		2,824 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)		1,325 46
Specie—Gold Coupon	$4,863 00	
Silver	875 00	
Gold Treasury Certificate	3,125 00	
		8,863 00
Legal Tender Notes		109,731 00
Redemption Fund with U.S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation		22,387 50
Total		$1,533,658 69

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$500,000 00
Surplus Fund	300,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	24,794 59
National Bank Notes Outstanding	444,615 00
Dividends Unpaid	12,151 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	250,786 33
Due to other National Banks	842 78
Due to State Banks and Bankers	2,468 99
Total	$1,533,658 69

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY. } SS.

I, Wm. R. Thompson, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. R. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

JOHN ORR,
ALEXANDER GORDON,
WILLIAM CARR,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE DUQUESNE NATIONAL BANK at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business

SATURDAY, January 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$215,675 34
Overdrafts	591 82
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	8,447 43
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,375 22
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures	30,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,449 98
Premiums paid	10,375 00
Checks and other Cash Items	226 64
Exchanges for Clearing House	12,027 25
Bills of other National Banks	3,000 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	250 00
Specie: Silver	850 00
Legal Tender Notes	14,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	2,250 00
Total	$350,518 68

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$188,492 90
Surplus fund	5,183 02
Other Undivided Profits	777 01
National Bank Notes Outstanding	45,000 00
Dividends unpaid	1,255 00
Individual deposits subject to check	90,637 11
Time certificates of deposit	9,591 82
Notes and bills rediscounted	9,581 82
Total	$350,518 68

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, County of Allegheny. } SS.

I, A. H. Patterson, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

E. T. CASSIDY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

EDWIN BINDLEY,
WM. DOUGLAS,
M. MUNHALL,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK of Pittsburgh, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business,

JANUARY 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$949,866 97
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	400,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	4,850 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	103,451 35
Due from other National Banks	73,397 88
Due from State Banks and Bankers	3,934 12
Real Estate	29,520 54
Current expenses and taxes	3,681 76
Checks and other cash items	6,496 57
Exchanges for Clearing House	25,721 51
Bills of other National Banks	16,262 00
Fractional currency, including nickels	560 00
Specie—viz.: Gold Coin	22,408 50
Silver Coin	928 00
Legal Tender notes	285,450 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	18,000 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. Redemption Fund	2,000 00
Total	$1,946,529 20

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$400,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Other Undivided profits	41,387 43
National Bank Notes Outstanding	234,350 00
Dividends unpaid	1,275 00
Individual deposits subject to check	764,826 57
Demand certificates of deposit	2,200 00
Cashier's Checks outstanding	3,970 68
Due to other National Banks	126,357 72
Due to State Banks and Bankers	72,161 80
Total	$1,946,529 20

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, Geo. R. Duncan, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. R. DUNCAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

JAMES HERDMAN,
W. W. SPEER,
P. H. MILLER,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business,

JANUARY 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$928,434 38
Overdrafts		1,163 29
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		250,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand		4,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and Mortgages		32,272 36
Due from approved reserve agents	$80,446 30	
Due from other National Banks	81,987 47	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	4,349 47	
		166,783 74
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures		59,254 83
Current expenses and taxes paid		9,792 44
Premiums paid		625 00
Checks and other cash items	$821 33	
Exchanges for Clearing House	11,928 11	
Bills of other National Banks	20,305 00	
Fractional currency, including Nickles	2,270 04	
Specie (including gold treasury notes)	104 60	
Legal tender notes	126,165 00	
		161,594 08
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation		11,250 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent Redemption Fund		7,887 75
		$1,633,017 87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$250,000 00
Surplus Fund		156,000 00
Other undivided profits		19,583 52
National Bank notes outstanding		225,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	$658,740 64	
Demand certificates of deposit	7,563 20	
Due to other National Banks	105,462 49	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	210,668 02	
		982,434 35
		$1,633,017 87

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, Joseph Laurent, Cashier of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

JOHN H. HAVEKOTTE,
E. FRAUENHEIM,
J. B. HILL,
Directors.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business,

JANUARY 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,072,173 83
Overdrafts		5,622 62
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure Depositors		200,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand		20,050 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		67,420 00
Due from approved reserve agents	$235,992 46	
Due from other National Banks	28,688 33	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,433 48	
		266,114 27
Premiums paid		18,742 15
Checks and other cash items	$8,079 81	
Exchanges for Clearing House	27,815 09	
Bills of other National Banks	10,016 00	
Fractional currency (including nickels)	1,800 09	
Specie, including Gold Treasury Notes	1,237 42	
Legal Tender Notes	216,000 00	
Redemption Fund with U.S. Treasurer (five per cent. of circulation)	11,250 00	
		276,198 41
		$2,176,322 28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		400,000 00
Surplus Fund		100,000 00
Other undivided profits		6,758 94
National Bank Notes outstanding		225,000 00
Dividends unpaid		3,036 00
Individual deposits subject to check	$466,785 28	
Demand certificates of Deposit	20,461 20	
United States Deposits	80,071 50	
Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Officers	132,302 35	
Due to other National Banks	394,613 65	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	347,293 36	
		1,441,527 34
		$2,176,322 28

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, Cyrus Clark, Jr., Cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CYRUS CLARK, JR., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

HENDERSON E. DAVIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

WM. VANKIRK,
OLIVER P. SCAIFE,
J. M. SCHOONMAKER,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business,

JANUARY 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$915,165 02
Overdrafts		3,245 20
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		200,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		100,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		50,624 68
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	$83,707 80	
Due from other National Banks	10,027 39	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	6,641 22	
		99,976 41
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		105,190 21
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid		4,368 01
Premiums paid		16,064 50
Checks on Banks not in Clearing House	$3,173 17	
Exchanges for Clearing House	49,639 89	
Bills of other National Banks	2,316 00	
Fractional Currency (including nickles)	1,847 10	
Legal Tender notes	70,500 00	
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	9,000 00	
		136,476 16
		$1,631,108 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000 00
Surplus fund		160,000 00
Other undivided profits		1,712 86
National Bank Notes outstanding		175,400 00
State Bank Notes outstanding		4,340 00
Dividends unpaid		8,967 00
Individual deposits subject to check	$761,727 08	
Demand certificates of Deposit	1,400 00	
Due to other National Banks	9,599 39	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	7,961 86	
		780,688 33
		$1,631,108 19

State of Pennsylvania, county of Allegheny, ss.

I, W. McCandless, Cashier of the Allegheny National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. MCCANDLESS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

J. W. COOK,
D. R. GALWAY,
JOSHUA RHODES,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the SMITHFIELD NATIONAL BANK at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business,

JANUARY 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$251,495 98
Overdrafts		814 15
United States bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		100,000 00
Due from app'd reserve agts. } Currency	$18,975 70	
Gold	9,573 95	28,549 65
Due from other National Banks		22,441 72
Due from State Banks and Bankers		10,726 78
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		34,186 98
Current Expenses, Taxes Paid and Interest		331 16
Premiums paid		28,551 38
Checks and other cash items		545 40
Exchanges for Clearing House		16,636 97
Fractional Currency, including nickels		66 43
Specie, including Gold Treasury Certificates		373 00
Legal Tender Notes		30,722 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250 00
Total		$577,691 60

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$200,000 00
Surplus Fund		12,000 00
Undivided Profits		6,859 56
National Bank Notes outstanding		45,000 00
Dividends unpaid		349 50
Individual deposits subject to check	$252,656 93	
Cashier's Checks outstanding	800 00	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	25 61	
		253,482 54
Bills payable		60,000 00
Total		$577,691 60

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, W. W. Scott, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. W. SCOTT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

CLARK H. JOHNSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

W. C. FRIEND,
E. P. JONES,
WM. J. RUCH,
Directors.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH, PA., for the year ending December 31, 1876.

Cash Capital		$100,000 00
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$60,960 00	
Real Estate	18,066 55	
Bank and other Stocks	33,752 00	
P., C. & St. Louis R. W. Co. 1st mortgage bonds	8,550 00	
Bills Receivable	2,190 00	
Premiums in course of collection	5,924 56	
Interest due and accrued	2,583 32	
Cash	10,446 87	
		$137,473 30
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$27,410 03	
Interest	7,417 73	
		$34,827 76
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Fire Losses	$5,901 22	
Marine Losses	411 67	
Rent, Salaries, Advertising and all other Expenses	7,169 51	
Return Premiums, Reinsurance and Commissions	2,436 32	
		$15,918 72
Losses unpaid and all other debts due by the Company		$5,632 00
Outstanding risks		$2,170,301 13

C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

o33

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

Operating the P., F. W. & C. RY.

To Contractors and Builders.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock noon, FEBRUARY 15th, for the erection of a PASSENGER STATION HOUSE, at ALLEGHENY, fronting 80 feet on Federal street and 50 feet deep.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of proposals and particulars obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Company in Pittsburgh, on and after the 24th inst.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

F. SLATAPER, Chief Engineer.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 23, 1877. o21

SACKETT & JENNINGS,

SUCCESSORS TO

PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO.,

141 WOOD STREET,

On account of having to remove from premises we now occupy, offer our entire stock of

LOOKING GLASSES,

Photograph and Picture Frames,

Engravings, Photographs, Brackets,

Parlor and Table Easels,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

RAGS! RAGS!

I want all the good cotton and woolen rags I can get, and will pay the highest market price, either in cash or trade.

JAMES HARRISON,

No. 102 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

MARKET STREET,

HAVE NOW OPEN ENTIRE NEW LINES OF

FALL and AUTUMN GOODS.

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY,

COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS,

Barred and Country Flannels, Millinery, Straw and Silk Goods, Velvets, Velveteens

Of our own importation.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, AT OLD PRICES.

Close cash and short time buyers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

WRIGHT'S STAR FLOUR.

We are prepared to fill all orders for this reliable Flour promptly, in sacks and barrels.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Seed Dealers,

271 Liberty Street.

Philip Graeff's Silk Store.

NO. 87 MARKET STREET.

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS,

Entirely New Stock at Old Prices.

SILKS in all the Newest Shades.

Large Stock of VELVETS, VELVETEENS and PLUSHES, at greatly Reduced Prices.

IRISH POPLINS at 75 cents, worth $1.25.

Large and New Stock of FINE DRESS GOODS.

Also, CASHMERES, ALPACAS, &c., cheaper than any store in the city.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

L. B. FLANNERY, Executrix,

87 MARKET STREET.

EAGLE SHOE STORE

LARGEST STOCK IN PITTSBURGH

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

85 Smithfield Street, Near Diamond Alley.

Wrought Iron Railings and Fences

FOR GARDENS, OFFICES, CEMETERIES, &c.

WIRE WINDOW GUARDS.

LAUDERBACH & CO.,

33 AND 34 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING AND STEAM HEATING.

Repairing promptly attended to on short notice.

EDWARD BOURNE,

No. 45 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

COAST

RANGE

CALIFORNIA

FLOUR

BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER.

Pier, Dannals & Co.,

SELL THEIR

FINE BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER AT $1.50 PER DOZ., PINTS.

Refunding 70c for the Empty Bottles

The Best Quality of Ale and Porter

For sale to the trade in casks or bottles.

NEW FALL GOODS.

FINEST IN THE CITY.

HENRY G. HALE,

Merchant Tailor,

Cor. Penn Ave. & Sixth St.

TO THE LADIES,

DRESSMAKERS ESPECIALLY.

A lady from New York is teaching Taylor's System of Cutting at the LADIES' DEPOSITORY, 208 Penn avenue. This perfect system of Cutting is made easy in a few lessons. Prices reduced, as we are determined to do away with fitting. No charges made for Cutting. o10

CHAMBER SUITS!

PARLOR SUITS!

AT A

GREAT REDUCTION!

To Make Room for Spring Goods.

E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,

Upholsterers and Furniture Dealers,

139 Liberty Street,

FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

BOVARD,

ROSE & CO.

CARPETS.

29 FIFTH AVENUE.

Keystone Nut and Bolt Works.

F. M. HASLETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLOW, CARRIAGE

And Machine Bolts, &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Corner Main and Cherry Sts., Allegheny.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 15, 1877.

NOTICE.

Burglar Proof Safes.

Parties having a good second-hand Burglar Proof Safe for sale, will please send description and price of same, and information as to where it can be seen to

HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

GRAFF BROS. & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

223 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

SUCCESSORS TO J. A. GRAFF & SON.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

We are prepared to take charge of all kinds properties, dwellings, business houses, &c., renting, collecting rents, paying taxes, &c. Having a large acquaintance, we can offer special inducements. Give us a call.

W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Broker,
83 Wood

o1

DAILYGAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1877.
DAILY GAZETTE.
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KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1877.

Petroleum at Antwerp, 51½.

Bonds at Frankfort, new 5's, 103.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 106.

The more the plan is looked into the less favor it meets with. This is why there is such anxiety to put it through hastily.

They have for a brief season turned their thoughts from "bulldozing" in the South to pleasurable anticipations of and preparations for the jollifications incident to the Mardi Gras festival.

The rent question is engaging considerable attention among property holders and renters just now. The tendency, notwithstanding all efforts to the contrary on the part of the owners, is downward and wise landlords are accepting the situation by coming down rather than lose a good tenant.

The Democrats of the House keep up their by-play of fear and doubt, as to the compromise bill, very nicely. They are as coy as a maiden in approaching it, and will be till the Senate has voted; and then we will stand aghast at the eager wish to ratify. Well handled,—those Democrats, this time.

The *Methodist Recorder* comes out this week in a handsome new dress, which greatly improves its appearance. The *Recorder*, under the editorial management of Rev. Alexander Clark, has become one of the newsiest and brightest religious papers in the country, and we are pleased to note its success.

Well, Allegheny not to be behind the age, has provided itself with one of those modern luxuries, a bond factory. Though a revival of business is always a pleasant thing to note, we cannot help but hope that the operatives in this municipal mill may find their trade to languish that they may be compelled to "shut up shop."

The famine in India continues, and is a source of great perplexity to the English Government. It is now proclaimed that the population is redundant and that unless it can be scattered the recurrence of famines cannot be prevented. It does not seem to occur to them that by a process of irrigation the soil might be made more prolific.

Representative Long calms the fears of those citizens of Allegheny, who have Councilmanic aspirations, by the consoling assurance that the bill reducing the number of Councilmen in cities of the third class does not apply to Allegheny, for the reason that that city has never placed itself under the provisions of the act as required. Alleghennians have an idea that their Councils are about the right size now and neither decrease nor increase seems to be very generally desired.

The good people of the community who have been troubled with a fear of Mr. Murphy's withdrawal from among us, will be greatly gratified at the announcement, that he purposes remaining here permanently. He will be heartily welcomed as a citizen among our people. Every well wisher of the community will not only give him the right hand of fellowship—but will accompany it with the earnest hope that his life and strength may long be spared, to "Hold the Fort" and gather in daily fresh recruits to the great cause to which he has devoted his rare talents, and power.

Some fresh interest has been awakened in the line of Polar explorations by the letter of Prof. Loomis, of Yale College, who warmly urges further efforts in that direction. This savant is free to admit that Polar expeditions have not yet solved the great problem, but he still contends that they added very largely to the stock of the world's knowledge in various scientific directions such as the distribution of temperature, the figure of the earth, the circulation of winds, the vibration of the pendulum, and kindred questions, all important to scientists and to the world.

Senator Edmunds seems to have forgotten one little circumstance when he made the broad assertion that the President of the Senate had never in seventy-two years counted the vote. Here is what the records say:

> *Be it known,* That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, being convened in the city and State of New York, April 6, in the year of our Lord 1789, the underwritten, appointed President of the Senate for the sole purpose *of receiving, opening and counting the votes of the electors, did, in the presence of the said Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the electors for a President and for a Vice President;* by which it appears that George Washington, Esquire, was unanimously elected, agreeably to the Constitution, to the office of President of the United States of America.
>
> In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal. John Langdon.

By the December report of the Department of Agriculture, it appears that the corn crop of 1876 was only two per cent. greater than that of 1874. The aggregate is 1,295,000,000 bushels. There has been an increase in the area devoted to the culture of the cereal. Wisconsin shows the greatest rate of increase in the Northwest, and Georgia in the South. In the amount of production Illinois heads the list, followed by Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Missuri, and Kansas. In the Southern States, Tennessee, Texas, Alabama, and Georgia are the largest producers. The average price of corn per bushel is highest in Massachusetts and lowest in Kansas, being ninety-five cents in the former and twenty-three in the latter. Corn is the great staple of the West, not only in the amount produced, but as furnishing the chief food for all kinds of stock.

The proposed starting of new oil refineries in this city, has aroused considerable talk on the subject. There is apparently nothing so difficult of control as this oil trade. One organization succeeds, after long effort in putting itself in position to make some money, and at once others are anxious to share the profit. Perhaps this is natural, and not in itself censurable; but in all the enlargements of refining capacity we insist that at least one thought should not be lost sight of, because the well-being of the community is involved. This is that prices shall be maintained. We urge this, not on narrow and selfish, but broad and national grounds. One oil product goes mainly abroad. The interests of our debt-burdened country require that we get as large prices for this as the foreign market will bear. As a rule, when a large number of competive refineries are in operation, the struggle for trade cuts down prices, till oil is shipped at the bare cost of producing and refining. This should not be. Hence, if our refining capacity is sufficient it is good policy to let it alone, unless all new comers will observe the rule in maintaining prices. As between individual organizations we have no right to interfere; but we urge the general principle that nothing should be done that will prevent the country receiving all possible from its oil exports.

At the recent elections in Germany, twenty Socialists were returned to the Parliament, an operation not at all soothing to the nerves of Bismarck. This element is anti-imperialist in its views, and bears comparison with the Communist element in France, though more intelligent, than is it. It was at one time in correspondence and sympathy with French communism, but since the war with that country has been a seperate organization. Its aims are not the leveling of society, but opposition to German imperialism. The author of German socialism, Ferdinand Lasalle, was possessed of a brilliant intellect, and great force of character. In 1863, he secured control of the several workingmen's organizations, cut them loose from the party of progress, and organized on the following basis: That the whole profits of production should be distributed among the workmen, the latter taking the places of the capitalists, and the State furnishing them the capital. As this could not be done without the existing Government being overthrown, he urged that they should do this, and found a "People's State," thus putting themselves in the position to control the whole means of the nation at their own discretion. Upon this basis he established the Socialist Party, which has since appeared in almost every German village, especially among operatives and artisans of manufacturing sections, the agricultural laborers not taking kindly to the doctrines. This is the organization which is just now giving Bismarck no little trouble.

OUR BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Two facts have recently developed that are very suggestive in their bearing on the business outlook in this city. One is the list of failures for 1876. The number is given at sixty-five, and the liabilities at $2,672,500. The assets claimed were about one-fourth less than the above,—but when the shrinkage in assets is taken into account, in cases of bankruptcy, we can form an idea of the severity of the loss. This is one side. The other is the reported fact that our consumption of iron has equaled the production. This shows an active consumption of the raw material,—a fact of full encouragement and promise. Again, we are to remember that 1877 has already brought in a list of losses to our coal and river men which few have the courage to openly estimate; but this has a relieving feature in the advance in the price of coal at the down river towns. Thus the net result, while unfavorable, is not so bad as the figures of losses would make it at first appear. Still, in a round year, in the past, if we take into account the stagnation of business, the consequent shrinkage of capital, the short profits, and the many discouraging and depressing influences in business, the review is anything but agreeable.

But what of the future? We answer, there are signs of slow recuperation, but not of quick, bounding prosperity. Yet we do not take the unfavorable view of some, that Pittsburgh has passed the crisis period of its history, and can never again be what she has been. It has so happened that the prostration following the panic of 1873 was of a character calculated to have a greater effect on Pittsburgh than almost any other city in the country. Our city, being an iron manufacturing centre, and supplying largely the iron and rails used in the construction of great railway lines, suffered seriously when those lines suddenly suspended work. Along with this, and incidental to it, was the falling off in other forms of iron industry. Indeed, the small demand relatively for iron manufactures caused the closest competition between the different mills, and iron was sold often at a loss. Thus Pittsburgh has suffered.

In one particular our people are responsible for their misfortunes. Our merchants and manufacturers have never been of the aggressive type, using influence in developing our outlets, cheaper transportations and better conditions of trade. Pittsburgh has comparatively little interest in the Trans-Allegheny Canal; yet no city is more interested in that project than this. Her efforts in behalf of the improvement of the Ohio have been spasmodic and irregular. The coal men, a few months ago, developed hostility to certain ideas of improvement. New railroad enterprises rarely receive encouragement in this city. The penny in sight exerts greater power than the dollar in the distance. Thus we are hampered as to outlets of trade and the prices of freight. If the proper vigor were directed to these difficulties, we believe 1877 might be referred to as the one of our business regeneration.

POLITICS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The *Atlantic Monthly* has a somewhat remarkable article in relation to the political condition of South Carolina. The writer is vouched for by the editor as a Southerner by birth, education, association, ideas and residence. He sketches with merciless severity all parties connected with the management of politics in the unhappy Palmetto State, and betrays a very extensive acquaintance with the inside workings of the political machine. Under these circumstances his views are entitled to some weight. He gives a few graphic pictures of men and things which are especially interesting as showing who is to blame for the present condition of affairs. Thus in speaking of the Chamberlain government, he says, in 1874 the Republicans nominated D. H. Chamberlain for Governor, and in the belief that he was corrupt an honest minority bolted, and the white natives united with them but were defeated. The whites expected that oppression would be redoubled, but Chamberlain made wholesale removals of corrupt officers, relentlessly vetoed corrupt schemes, refused, on a legal quibble, to commission two infamous judges, chosen by the Legislature, threatened to veto the usual extortionate tax bill, and secured the most reasonable one known in eight years. Wholesale pardoning was stopped, the penitentiary began to fill up, crime and race hatred diminished, and immense relief followed. Chamberlain became popular with all the whites, and was received into "society."

But the election of 1874 secured a Democratic majority in the House at Washington, most of the Democrats being Southerners and many ex-Confederate Generals. "A wild hope seized the the old leaders that the palmy ante-bellum times were about to return, that the Democracy was again to control the National Government, and that the South was again to rule the councils of the Democracy." South Carolina had a good Government that they could maintain; but it was not theirs and they would not have it. From the beginning of 1876 they set themselves to arouse the people and adopted the "Mississippi plan." And from that time forward the policy of murder and intimidation held sway, with a result which is known to the world.

This Southern gentleman is moreover not only a compiler of facts but is also something of a philosopher. In speaking of the spirit which urged the South Carolina whites to these deeds, he says it was produced by the intensity of the antipathy of the Southerners against the whites produced by the war. His own words are: "The hatred of the humiliated southern people was absolutely unfathomable; and it yet continues. The talk about the healing of the recent wounds, the filling up of the bloody chasm, the reconciliation of the sections, etc., is opposed to common sense, reason, the experience of ages, and the facts in the case. The South is a conquered land, and the Southerners, still retaining their disgust for the commercial and equalizing spirit of the North, have had national hatred added to national antipathy by their defeat." This talk comes from a Southern man, remember. It is not quite so roseate a picture of Southern lamb-like innocence and "nursery" quietude as we have been favored with from some other sources, but it has the merit of truth. And yet it is to soothe and yield to such a spirit that we get up compromise plans and set aside the Constitution.

THE COMING DIFFICULTY.

Conceding that the Electoral bill will be passed unless talked to death, the question arises, will it meet the case? Particularly is the understanding respecting it so clear and explicit that there will be no other disputes, as troublesome as that now expected to be settled. There are already rumors of a misunderstanding as to the scope of the powers of the court. It is claimed by the Democrats that their understanding is that it may go behind the returns, and determine, not merely who are the legal electors, but who should be the proper parties to cast the electoral vote. The declared understanding of the Republican part of the committee is, that it is not authorized to go behind the returns, and can only pass on the legality of the proceedings of regularly constituted bodies. The Democrats are preparing for the new phase of affairs by arranging for a new canvass of the Florida vote, not by the old Returning Board, but by an entirely new one, appointed since they came into power. If they are able to carry this project into effect in time, as they will try to do, another complication will be added to the affair. Thus, if well authenticated reports shall turn out correct, we will have a situation of affairs more troublesome and complicated than ever. If, too, the question is brought forward as to the powers of the Arbitration court, there will be material for embittered controversy. Congress originated this court, and can logically claim the power to control it, or at least to define its powers. If this claim is used, Congress must be torn with strife over the definition of the duties of the court on this point.

This is a partisan question, and can only be dealt with in that light. Unless the Democracy shall determine to let it alone, it can only be contrasted with reference to partisan advantage. Senator Morton holds that the terms of the Compromise bill already give the Court power to go behind the returns, while Senator Frelinghuysen takes the opposite view. The Democracy are divided in opinion as to the meaning of the bill, but not as to what they desire it to mean. Senator Edmunds insisted that the Court is limited to the laws, as they stand with reference to electoral returns, which implies that he does not think the Court can go back of returns, just as Congress cannot do. Thus it is a mixed question, with evident confusion of understanding, and yet with divided expectation. One party desires the Court to go back of the returns, and the other does not. One's only hope is in that, while the other is not in so desperate a strait; but that there is an antagonism of interest, and an evident misunderstanding, does not admit of doubt.

Thus there is an open door for future difficulty and trouble. That it will be availed of we do not say; but it is there, and no one can tell what difficulty it may lead to. It is also evident that the selection of the fifth judge will also occasion difficulty. The Democracy have just one person from whom they can hope to receive special favors, and, already, we hear of intrigues to secure his appointment. This is Judge Davis. Once a Republican, he has become an Independent, with Democratic leanings, and it is believed he can be managed, if he should be selected. Hence already influences have been put forth to that end. It is believed to be of large importance whether Davis is or is not selected. In that alone probably depends whether Tilden or Hayes gets the office to which the latter is entitled. What may be the outgrowth of these disputes, we do not pretend to guess. We mention them to show that the passage of the Compromise bill does not necessarily end the dispute.

COLD WEATHER AT THE SOUTH.

An Unprecedented Snow Fall in North Carolina—Sufferings of the Freedmen.

A private letter from North Carolina says: "Your cold weather has extended to North Carolina. One night the mercury fell to ten degrees below zero, and we had fifteen inches of snow on the ground about Christmas, which remained about three weeks—an unprecedented occurrence here, it is said. This caused a terrible commotion; the roads were perilous; all business was suspended, and even the ever-lasting solitary horseman vanished. As there are no cellars, all the vegetables froze; no paths were shovelled, but a few adventurous spirits floundered 'round in the snow. There was never a boy with a sled; never a horse with bells; nothing cheery about it, only a dismal wailing until nature disposed of the beautiful snow superfluous. I would not say that the natives cast their burdens on the Lord, but they slip them off easily somehow and take things as they come—cold weather or poverty or inconveniences. We sympathize with the poor in the North during the inclement weather, but their habitations are palaces compared with those of the poor in this vicinity. I wonder how they keep soul and body together in their little one-room log huts, filled with children, and the one window stuffed with rags, living on hoe-cake. Yet we see no beggars; if it is warm they sit in the sun and grin; if it is cold they huddle in the corners and wait, and nature is indulgent to them generally. Land is so cheap here that I wonder that Northern people living in comparative poverty do not come South and buy farms. Many of the planters, impoverished by the war and their slaves gone, have to mortgage their crops in advance in order to live. Others, who own good plantations, cannot get efficient men to work them. A good white man here will hardly work for another, or at least only till he can get a little money to buy a farm for himself. The colored laborers are lazy, and when they have earned a little money they will lie by and spend it, so that the farmers and planters are badly off, and must depend a good deal on "croppers," who live on the farm and raise corn, tobacco or cotton, receiving a third of the crops for their labor."

Eating vs. Drinking.

If you would keep from drinking so great a quantity of ardent spirits, eat, eat more. Eat nutritious food. Eat something whenever you take a drink. The drunk, in all cases, comes from the stomach full of whisky and no food. There is a simple rule yet to be learned by many, and that is, they do not eat enough of real blood, bone, nerve, and tissue-making food. You may half starve to death on salt fish, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, fried liver, stewed kidney, and a score of other dishes that please the taste, but add little or nothing to the body force. Eggs, the best of steak, mutton, and bread are what one requires for strength. It is this unconscious, half-starved condition which causes so much of the craving for a temporary increase of strength, and that is quickest gained through a glass of whisky; that gives, for a few moments, a spasmodic impulse to the wheels of life, sending them whizzing and spinning around for a few moments; then comes reaction, and they turn more sluggish than ever. The best spirits in the world reside in good blood, the worst in bad. It is that which sends false imaginings, suspicions, and despondencies to the brain.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—As a way to wealth, saving is as good as getting.

—Philadelphia is troubled with the small-pox.

—Queen Victoria will mourn no more with weeds.

—The new Nebraska Senator was born in Kentucky.

—General Babcock owns an orange grove in Florida.

—The Rev. Dr. Deems is to write the life of Vanderbilt.

—Secretary Cameron's engagement to Mrs. Shunk is now denied.

—Senator Christiancy has a baby boy whose father is sixty-four years old.

—A commission de lunatico inquirendo has decided that Irene House is insane.

An expensive lunch—That of the bank cashier who had $5,000 stolen from him in a Boston restaurant.

—The surgeon who tried to probe the wound of May, made by Bennett, found by microscopic aid that the wound was not probe-able.

—Paris dressmakers send out dressed dolls to their customers as samples of what can be done in the way of rigging up the female figure.

—The *Tribune* Almanac makes the next House of Representatives consist of 142 Republicans and 148 Democrats, with three members to be elected.

—The popular sentiment seems to be, "Give us a quick and peaceable settlement—which the Democrats won't be too mad about—Constitution or no Constitution."

—Senator Morton's health is said to be precarious. He walks with the utmost difficulty, using two canes, and is unable to go up or down stairs without the aid of two strong men.

—Disraeli-Beaconsfield is said to have small, white, plump hands, in which he takes pride. Mr. Gladstone has long, brown, nervous hands, and wears wrinkled gloves a size and a half too large.

—A New York lady was surprised on the occasion of her wedding the other day, to receive as a present an article of silver that she had presented to a bride six months ago. This shows how hard times are.

—Russia's difficulties, it seems, are apt to be taken advantage of by her Polish subjects. It won't be at all comfortable for his Bearship if he gets into a fight, to have a lot of six-foot Poles prodding away at him from behind.

—Henry Watterson has a slight cold. He caught it sitting in his window at Washington till two A. M. every night, leaning out into the dampness and listening for the rumble of martial drums coming over the gory Alleghenies.

—"Unload my overshoes!" screamed the cook of a coal barge swept away from Pittsburgh. How many women in this country would stop to realize at such a time that her overshoes would probably sink the barge?—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Col. R. G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, is fairly overrun with invitations to lecture. He is offered higher prices than any other lecturer ever commanded, Mr. Beecher's alone excepted. He makes it a condition on accepting an invitation that no extra admission fee shall be charged.

—The man who in the early part of the season predicted that we were going to have a remarkably free and open winter, no snow, no ice, etc., was found the other day out in old Fairmount Park frozen to death, with about ten feet of snow piled upon his ulster encased body. The moral is obvious.

—It was worth a small fortune, they say, to see Susan B. Anthony in the ladies' gallery of the Senate the other day, while the female suffrage petitions were being presented, glaring fiercely down upon the members, and occasionally shaking her forefinger with ominous menance at some doubting gray head on the floor below.

—The Rev. Joseph A. Cook, who has lately gained a name in Boston by his arguments against the evolutionists and the transcendentalists, is a young man, a native of Western New York. He spent a few years at Yale and Harvard, graduated at the Andover Theological Seminary, and traveled and studied abroad. The audiences which gather to hear him fill Tremont Temple every Monday noon, and his name is on every lip. His self-confidence and egotism are well enough recognized, while, at the same time, the many amiable qualities of his disposition and the brilliancy of his intellect are everywhere admitted.

SOME VERY COLD WEATHER.

Brown's Experience in the Arctic Regions—Freezing Incidents of His Trip to the North Pole.

A number of men were gathered about a stove last night in the rear of a saloon, discussing the present cold snap as compared with the various other cold snaps within their recollection or experience.

"When I lived in Maine," remarked a man who had been born on the Pacific coast and never lived anywhere else, "when I was in Maine in '54 it was the coldest winter I ever heard of. The snow was sixteen feet on a dead level, and you never saw so many sun-dogs in your life. The nails started out of the timbers, making explosions like a gun. Vegetables froze so solid that they could not be boiled, and trees contracted so with the cold that they shrunk up inside the bark."

"Speaking of sun-dogs," chipped in a man from the other side of the stove; "Sun-dogs is a sign of cold weather. When I was in British Columbia I saw flocks and flocks of 'em and was chased several miles by over fifty." At this point it was quite evident the man was slightly off his tack and he was fired out.

"Boys," chimed in Kettle-Billy Brown, "when I was on the Arctic expedition with Dr. Hayes, I saw some devilish cold weather." Everybody bent to listen, for they knew that a master hand was at the keys. Pausing for a moment to gather inspiration for the effort, the sublime artist continued his voluntary. "When we struck the Arctic ice belt we took to the floes and pushed ahead on foot. I was one of the advanced scouts about a hundred miles ahead of the main gang. Each man carried a red hot stove on his back to keep warm. Sometimes a fog would come up in the afternoon and a cold current of air sweeping down on us at night would freeze us all up in a fog-bank, so we had to clear a space with hatchets and wait for the thaw. I never saw ice get so solid. You could hold a chunk in the flame of a candle for two hours before it would begin to melt. It was just like metal, so help me Davy Jones. Talk about this bein' cold! Why, its regular tropical weather."

Here Brown began to stir up the fire and stuff wood into the stove, while none of his auditors spoke a word for the next minute, being so wrapped in silence and meditation. Pulling out the *vox humana* stop, Brown dashed his hands over the keys again—"They all froze to death but me, and I kept right on to the North Pole. Here's a chip I cut out of it just to show I was there. Anybody who's ever seen the Pole will recognize it. I see you all recognize it. I liked that country."

"What made you leave it then?" asked somebody.

"The whisky froze up, and I had to come further south;" and the tears welled up as he recollected how much he had missed during his ten long years in the Arctic regions.

Wheeler's Reception at Governor Hayes' Home.

During the Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler's brief visit in Washington he was besieged by office-seekers. A Washington letter writer reports that Mr. Wheeler said that in five minutes after he had met Gov. Hayes they understood each other like brothers, and that the sincere and unaffected greeting of Mrs. Hayes as she stood hospitably in the doorway when the carriage drew up before the Governor's mansion, is a charming picture in his memory. He recurred with peculiar pleasure to the incident of her bringing forward her colored servants, in a group, to shake hands with him, before the multitude of outside callers had had their turn, and of her telling him that they understood how much his name meant to their hopes as a people. He told Mrs. Hayes with great earnestness, on leaving, that if she would bring her home life and her home manners into the White House, and keep them unchanged by the atmosphere of official life, she would do a good thing for her country.

Another Story of Nye.

Here is still another story concerning the late Mr. Nye: He was once engaged in trying a case at the Circuit, in one of the southern tier of counties, the presiding judge being unfortunately peevish and irritable, as well as rather dull of comprehension. Gen. Nye had not only cross-examined a witness at great length, but had frequently put the same questions, which the judge had frequently ruled against as improper. At last the patience of the judge was exhausted, and he rebuked Gen. Nye for his course, and petulantly asked him: "Gen. Nye, what do you think I am sitting here for?" Nye looked up at the bench, and with a grave countenance, but with a twinkle in his eye, answered coolly and composedly, "You have got me this time, your Honor."

MORE EGYPTIAN TREASURE.

Resurrection of a Record More Than 3,000 Years Old.

Some twenty years ago a Mr. A. C. Harris went with his daughter, Miss Selima Harris, on a tour to Egypt. He found under the floor of an old tomb in Thebes a large roll of papyrus covered with inscriptions. It was 139 feet long by 16½ inches broad, and looked something like a stair carpet. Mr. Harris bought it at a comparatively small price. Miss Selima Harris felt convinced that it was a treasure, and to make sure against accidents she set herself to the immense work of tracing every sign and letter on it upon paper of equal extent. She succeded in making a *fac-simile* of it. Her father died and the lady took a house at Koumel Dyk, Alexandria. A few years ago an explosion occurred in the house, which was reduced to fragments. Of its contents, the two chief treasures alone escaped unharmed, the papyrus and Miss Selima herself. The great Egyptian archæologist, M. Brugsch Bey, examined the papyrus and told the Khedive of its value, and the Egyptian Government offered the sum of £2,000 for it. But Miss Harris would not part with it. She brought it to England, when the British Museum purchased it for a larger sum, and from that time to this Dr. Birch and his corps of Egyptologists have been deciphering it, while scribes have been engaged in copying it. It has now been printed—in a sufficient number to supply the museums of Europe and of America, if they want it—with accompanying translations of the text and learned notes thereon.

It proves to be a complete record of the life and works of Rameses III., and a statement of the condition of things at Thebes 3,000 years ago. We learn from it what the Thebans saw and heard at church, and what they had for dinner, such as fish, water fowl, pigeons, oil, bread and wine. We are introduced to the beauties of Rameses' harem. Much of the record is remarkably realistic, but it is somewhat confusing to find that among these realistic portions is an account of how Rameses III. went to hell and there played at draughts with Isis for her golden kerchief, which he won. Moreover the last five sections of the scroll consists of an address—a sort of valedictory—uttered from the same region (Hades) by the monarch, in which he recites the great victories he has achieved, the hundreds of thousands of cattle he has bestowed on the temples, the slaves he has presented them, and implores them to be loyal to his successor, Rameses IV. Such a mixture of possible fact and certain fable may puzzle any one who tries to bring actual history out of the papyrus. But one thing stands out clear—the character of Rameses himself. The half million head of cattle he claims to have bestowed on the gods may be as mythical as his game of draughts with Isis, the Egyptian Proserpine, but whether in hell or on earth the sultanic self-satistion of Rameses III. is unquestionable.—*M. D. Conway.*

Disraeli.

Disraeli ought to stick. He has just turned three score and ten; his vitality, physical and intellectual, makes him comparatively young yet; he does not have to gird his waist with a corset band to look like an Alcinous; the Hyperion curl upon his forehead depends as gracefully as it did half a century ago; his port is as upright and his step as firm as in the days when he stormed the hearts of Belgravia with the romance of "Vivian Grey;" age has not whitered his infinite variety, nor gratified ambition suspended his function in the world of politics or letters; and, though the heyday in his blood may have departed, it is the sincere belief of his admirers that there are many years of usefulness still remaining to the gifted and illustrious Jew. There is no laureled ease in these exacting times, and the grave is the only true heritage of genius.

Excess of Knowledge.

"What is a 'cold deck' and a 'bob-tail flush'?" a young lady, the light of a South Hill home, asked the other evening, looking up from a newspaper she was reading. "Why," said her elder brother, "a cold deck——," and it was worth fifteen cents for a student of human nature to note how suddenly he checked himself, and what a variety of conflicting emotions played over his face as he bent over his book, and pretended not to perceive the sharp glance of suspicious inquiry which the father shot at him over his spectacles, while the silence was so profound and awful that the other members of the family looked up and gazed around in dumb amazement. An excess of knowledge is oftentimes a burden. What does a man want to make himself a walking encyclopedi faor?

Take Rational Care of Your Cold at once, by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and you may escape a dangerous throat or lung disease.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz, Secretary and Treasurer—Chas. G. Milne. Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

MY WIFE

insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

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ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.

☞Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.

B. BRANDRETH, Pres't,
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STOCK SPECULATORS

Should read the Daily Market Report, containing the money article of *N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, World* and *Sun*, which are reprinted same day as published in those journals; also report of all sales of stock and market quotations for privileges of the N.Y. Stock Exchange. This four-paged sheet will be mailed to any address daily on receipt of postage (26 cents a month.)

L. W. HAMILTON & CO.,
o28 37 Bond street, New York.

POLITICAL.

PITTSBURGH.

☞FOR CITY TREASURER,
J. F. DENNISTON,
TWENTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

☞FOR CITY TREASURER,
THOS. S. MITCHELL,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞FOR MAYOR,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
Subject to the Republican City Convention.

☞FOR MAYOR,
JARED M. BRUSH,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞FOR CITY CONTROLLER,
R. M. SNODGRASS,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞FOR CITY TREASURER,
R. B. BROWN,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞FOR CITY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

ALLEGHENY.

☞FOR MAYOR,
WALTON WOOLSEY,
ELEVENTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

☞FOR MAYOR,
W. C. COOKE,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Will be a candidate before the Republicans of Allegheny for the nomination of Mayor.

☞FOR MAYOR,
THOS. MEGRAW,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.
184

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1877.

AT
Wm. Semple's.

A new and choice assortment of

WHITE GOODS

Of our own importation, is now to hand, and enables us to offer a rare and beautiful line of these goods, consisting of Swisses, Tarlataines, Plain, Plaid, Striped and Figured Nainsooks, Plain, Plaid, Striped and Figured Jaconets, and new designs and styles in White and Insertion P. K's, and at remarkably low prices. We are offering

SPECIAL BARGAINS

In the following goods: Seasonable low priced Dress Goods, Sateen, Cashmere and Sicilian Brocades, Colored Alpacas and Poplins,

MOHAIRS, SERGES,

Plaids, Plain and Barred Silk Poplins, fine qualities in Dress Goods, Black Alpacas and Mohairs, Black and Colored Cashmeres, while our value in

BLACK SILKS,

At the prices they are offered, stand undoubtedly unrivaled anywhere. Ladies' and Children's Furs, Ladies' Sacques,

CLOAKS AND WRAPS,

Misses' and Children's Cloaks and Sacques, Ladies' Merino, all wool and

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,

Ladies' and Misses' Muslin and Felt Skirts, Ladies' New Shawls of all kinds,

BOOTS, SHOES,

Gaiters, Slippers, Gum and Arctic Overshoes, Ready-made Clothing of all kinds. New lines of

GOODS OPENING DAILY.

While we are pleased to announce we feel confident in still leading in value, variety and low prices, at

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

1877.
JANUARY 10th.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
Hamburg
Embroideries!
Best Value Ever Offered.

We have just opened our first importation of

Hamburg
Trimmings
FOR THE
PRESENT SEASON.

The stock is the most complete ever shown in this market. Many of the patterns are entirely new, and the prices are lower than ever known before, ranging from 5 cents per yard up to the finest grades. Attention is also invited to the New Torchon or Smyrna Hand-made Linen Lace. This is a new article, and very durable as a trimming for Ladies' Undergarments.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

LIFE INSURANCE.
LIFE INSURANCE.
Globe Mutual
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.

Assets, - - - -	$5,000,000
Income, - - - -	1,000,000
Surplus to Policy Holders, over -	800,000

The Reserve Dividend Plan of this Company is acknowledged the best method of insurance for Policy Holders.

Live Agents wanted.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.

J. C. ORR,
General Agt. for Western Pa. and W.Va.
OFFICE:
84 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
n92

HARDWARE.

LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth
Streets.

Bayard Taylor

Says:—"I take great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy at Media of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge. I have had an opportunity for several years past of observing the manner in which this Academy is conducted, as well as the deportment of the pupils who attend it, and am satisfied that nothing is neglected which can further both the intellectual and moral development of the latter."

This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia. $260 a year for Boarding, Washing, Gas, &c., School Books, &c. Payable quarterly. No extra charges. Students admitted any time. Special individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils, combining the advantages of private tutoring and school room drill. Media has 7 churches and charter which has prohibited the sale of intoxicating drinks for 26 years. 10 Instructors, 2 graduates of Yale College. For picture of building, gymnasium, &c., circular and reference in this city, address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard University, A. M.,) Media, Pa. m57

GLASS SHADES
FOR WAX WORK, &C.

Prices greatly reduced.

J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.
189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
NO. 100 GRANT SRTEET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24.

AT
Wm. Semple's.

Still further bargains in

DOMESTICS.

Best Fast Colored Calicos, light and dark, at 5 and 6¼c.
Yard Wide Dark Chintzes at 6¼c.
Yard Wide Cretonnes and Chintzes, best styles at 8⅓ and 10c.
A few short lengths fine

IRISH LINENS,

At one-third their real value in prices.
A few slightly imperfect Damask Napkins, extra fine quality at 87½c per dozen, worth $1 25.
A few short lengths Turkey Red Damasks, and extensive variety of patterns and shades in same—very cheap.

HEAVY CRASH

For Towellings at 5, 6¼, 8⅓ and 10c—Special bargains.
All-linen Damask Towels, at 8⅓, 10, 12½c and upwards—extra value. All-linen

LOOM DAMASKS,

Slightly imperfect at 25c per yard.
Loom Damasks, extra good value, at 30, 35, 37½ and 44c. Satin finish fine

TABLE DAMASKS,

At 50c, 62½c and 75c—superior bargains. Fine Bleached

SHIRTING MUSLINS,

At 6¼, 7 and 8⅓c. LONSDALE and FRUIT OF THE LOOM Shirting Muslin, at 10c per yard.
☞These two makes, the favorite Shirtings of housekeepers, are so well known that they have no equal for family use, at or near this price.
At 9c, fine half

BLEACHED MUSLIN,

An extra bargain, rather lower than usual.
Turkey Red Damasks, new designs, at 70, 75c and $1.
Unsurpassed bargains anywhere in Domestic and Housekeeping Goods, at

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

1877. JANUARY 1877.
Greatly Reduced
RRICES.
MEDIUM AND FINE
Dress Goods!
Ladies' Cloth Cloaks
LATEST STYLES.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT
FINE FURS.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS
WILL BE OFFERED IN
All the Above Goods.
Jas. Caldwell & Co.,
Nos. 115 & 117 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE Public Printing and Binding.

In compliance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to carry out the provisions of section twelve, article three of the Constitution, in relation to the public printing and binding, and the supply of paper therefor," approved the 1st day of May, A. D. 1876, I hereby advertise for sealed proposals for executing all the public printing and binding of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the term of four years from the first day of July next, at a certain rate per centum below the rates specified in said act. All proposals must be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding," and delivered to me on the fourth Tuesday of January, A. D. 1877, before twelve o'clock M.; and the bidder or bidders must accompany his or their proposal with a bond to the Commonwealth, with at least two sufficient sureties, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, conditioned to the acceptance of the contract and faithful performance of the work in the manner provided for in said act if allotted to him or them; said bond must have endorsed thereon or annexed thereto the certificate of the President or additional Law Judge of the district or districts in which such sureties reside, or in case of the absence or other inability of such President and additional Law Judge, then the certificate of the Associate Judges of the county or counties in which such sureties respectively reside, that said bond and sureties are sufficient to secure the Commonwealth to the amount of the penalty thereof; and said bond must contain the further condition, that in case the contract is awarded to the person or persons bidding at his or their bid, and the said person or persons refuse or neglect to accept the same, he or they, with his or their sureties, shall be liable to the Commonwealth for the difference between the amount of such bid and the amount of the bid of the person or persons to whom the printing and binding shall be awarded, after such neglect or refusal, as provided in the third section of said act of the General Assembly.

All proposals will be opened by me, in the presence of those bidding, at my office, in the City of Harrisburg, at twelve o'clock M., of said fourth Tuesday of January, A. D. 1877, and all the printing and binding publicly allotted to the person or persons who propose to execute the same at the highest rate per centum below the rates fixed by the schedule annexed to the aforesaid act of the General Assembly; but no allotment will be made to any person or persons whose proposal is not accompanied with a bond as required by the provisions of the first section of said act, nor to any person or persons known to be irresponsible. The person or persons to whom the printing and binding is allotted will be required to execute the same in the manner provided by said act of the General Assembly, and must procure good and sufficient materials for executing the printing of the laws, journals, reports, bills, resolutions, messages, and all other legislative and executive papers, documents, blanks and miscellaneous printing authorized by law, or that may be ordered by the Legislature, or the Chief Clerk of either branch thereof, or by the executive or any of the departments of the government, and keep the same at the State Capital, and be at all times in readiness to execute the printing aforesaid in a neat and workmanlike manner, with the utmost dispatch.

Blank bonds will be furnished on application to me, and specimen samples as a standard for quality of work which the contractor or contractors will be required to execute can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing and Binding.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 8, 1877.

SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
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FRED. ALTVATER,
CONTRACTOR,
Office and Stone Yard,
Juniata, Near Sedgwick Street.
Residence, 130 Third street, Allegheny.

AT
Wm. Semple's.

Bargains in Gents'

FURNISHING GOODS.

Special arrangements having lately been make with manufacturers by us for supply, quality and value, we are prepared to offer undoubtedly the very best value in a line of

UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS,

And at the lowest prices, to which we respectfully invite attention.
At 60c each, or $3.30 per half dozen, good Heavy Unlaundried Shirts.
At 65c each, or $3.75 per half dozen, Good Muslin Unlaundried Shirts, with No. 1,500 Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
At 85c each or $4.50 per half dozen, Fine Muslin Unlaundried Shirts, with No. 1,800 Linen Fronts and Cuffs and Felled Seams.
At $1 each, or $5.50 per half dozen, guaranteed Wamsutta Muslin Unlaundried shirts, with No. 2,100 Linen Fronts and Cuffs, felled seams and extra well made.
Our Unlaundried Shirts are all

GUARANTEED TO FIT,

At 62½c, White Dressed Shirts, or $3.50 per half dozen.
At $1.00, White Dressed Shirts, or $5.40 per half dozen.
At $1 25, White Dressed Shirts, or $6.75 per half dozen.
At $1.50, White Dressed Shirts, or $7.50 per half dozen.
At $2.00, White Dressed Shirts, or $10.00 per half dozen.
☞These Shirts are of

BEST MUSLIN,

Having Fronts and Cuffs of Linen, from No. 1800 to No. 2100, and are from 62½c to $1.50 less than usual price on each shirt.
Real Knit Red

UNDERWEAR.

At $2.25, a suit worth $2.75, and at $2.75 a suit worth $3.50.
Real Scotch Underwear at $2 50, worth $3.50.
Special bargains this week, at

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.
B. & B.
NEW HAMBURG EDGINGS.

NEW TORCHON LACES. All the patterns are wonderfully cheap, and we therefore have given special attention to the selection of extra choice styles, more particularly than common goods, at a trifle lower price. Prices from 6¼c to $3.00.
New Dress Goods, extra choice styles.
Self-Colored Plaid Suitings at 10c.
Large line new choice Plain Basket and Brocade Dress Fabrics, at 20 and 25c.
Double width American Cashmeres, at 30c up.
New Colored Cashmeres and Merinos, 65 and 75c. GREAT BARGAINS in fine qualities from 90c to $1.25.

NEW BLACK CASHMERES.

All-wool French Cashmeres at 62½, 70 and 75c.
Special value in our celebrated Black Cashmere De Ecosse at 85, 90, 95 and $1.
One case 42 inch Black Cashmeres at $1.25, well worth $1.50.
New Guinet Black Dress Silks at $1.25 and $1.50.
New Satin Cachemire Finish Black Dress Silks $1.50 to $4.

NEW STRIPE SILKS.

New Colored Silks at $1.25 to $1.75 per yard.
Owing to the fact of carrying a large stock Black Silks from last year, and an exceedingly favorable purchase of these goods within the past few weeks, (caused by the depressed condition of the times,) we can and will offer as good, or even better, value in BLACK SILKS than was sold during May and June, 1876, when these goods were sold at less prices than at any time within the past 25 years.
Unequalled bargains in Shirtings, Sheetings and Linens.
We have MUSLINS from 5c per yard up, but only enumerate a few special qualities.
5 bales 4-4 fine Brown Muslins at 8c, or 14 yards for $1.
4-4 Bleached Muslin at 8c, extra quality.
Several cases soft finish Bleached Muslin at 9½c by the piece, equal to Lonsdale.
Large line Bleached Goods at 10c per yard, the best value in any market.
4-4 extra heavy Bleached Muslin at 11½c by the piece, equal to Wamsutta.
Good 9-4 Bleached Sheetings at 23c.
In Table Linens, Napkins, Towels and Crashes we have some extra bargains to offer.

BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

P. S.—New stock of Shirt Fronts. Two makes extra quality Unlaundried Shirts at 90c and $1c.

LEGAL.

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—In the matter of petition of Peter Hittel et al., for adjudication in Bankruptcy of S. W. MANHEIMER. No. 2918. In Bankruptcy. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the said S. W. MANHEIMER, Debtor, will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be made to them by said S. W. Manheimer, in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due to them; and further, that under the order of the Court directing said meeting, I will attend at the above mentioned time and place, to conduct the proceedings at said meeting. Creditors can attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.

SAMUEL HARPER,
Register in Bankruptcy.
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In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—In the matter of John A. McKelvey, Debtor. No. 2863 in Bankruptcy. At Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1877.

Notice is hereby given that a Resolution of Composition passed by the creditors of said debtor, together with a statement of said debtor's assets and debts, has been presented to the Court; and that a hearing will be had before the said Court, at Pittsburgh, on the 1st day of February, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of inquiring whether such Resolution has been passed in the manner directed by the 17th Section of the amendment to the Bankrupt Act, approved June 22d, 1874, at which time you may appear and show cause, if any you have, why the said Resolution of Composition should not be confirmed and recorded, and said statement of assets and debts be filed, as provided by said Section.

o25 S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

Notice — Notice is hereby given that the undersigned viewers, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, under authority of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Second avenue, in the city of Pittsburgh," approved 26th March, 1873, will have their first meeting for the purpose of assessing the cost of said Second avenue improvement, as directed by said act of Assembly, on the 5th day of February, 1877, at the reception room, Municipal Hall, in said city of Pittsburgh.

HENRY E. WHITE,
JOHN WANDLESS,
CHARLES EVANS,
January 23, 1877.

Notice—Whereas, Letters Testamentary on the estate of JOHN W. REDMAN, late of Pittsburgh, South Side, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, therefore, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated, for settlement to

SUSANNAH ANN REDMAN,
Executrix,
2116 Sidney street, South Side.
SAMUEL S. ROBERTS,
Elizabeth, Pa.
Nov. 1, 1876. 15-TH

Notice—This is to caution all parties against trusting my wife, ROSEY JOSEPHS on my account as I will not be responsible for any debts of her contracting from this day.

JACOB JOSEPHS.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1867. n100

Notice — I have sold and transferred all my stock in the Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company to the Bank.

n81 DOUGALD MUNN.

AMERICAN SOAP WORKS.
A. WILSON & CO.,
45 and 47 Ross street, Pittsburgh,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Family Soaps & Candles.
Orders by mail promptly attended to. Send for price list. m43

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE
WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
311 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

DR. WHITTIER

Successfully treats and cures in the shortest possible time SYPHILIS in all its forms, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS and all forms of NERVOUS DISEASES, SPERMATORRHEA, Night Losses and IMPOTENCY.

Call or address, DR. WHITTIER,
302 Penn avenue.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1877.

AT
Wm. Semple's.

Opened to-day, one case Cut-edged

EMBROIDERIES,

Assorted patterns, all widths, from 18¾c to $1 per yard; a special bargain, being fully 33⅓ per cent. less than usual prices.
A very choice assortment of new

HAMBURG EDGINGS
AND EMBROIDERIES,

Of new designs and patterns, from 4c per yard upwards, on best of goods and finest work, just same as are being sold at 25 per cent. higher price.
We have also opened choice and select new lines of Ladies' Plain Fringed and Knotted Fringed

NECKTIES.

Novelties in Lace Ties, Bows, &c., and entire new line of Neck Ruchings, at very low prices.
We particularly desire to call attention to our lines of medium and real

KID GLOVES,

Of best known and superior makes, our assortment being very choice, with new additions of latest shades for Spring wear, at unusually low prices.
On our counters will be found special bargains in a line of Ladies'

TRIMMED HATS,

At 50c to $4, and offered at about one-fourth their value.
New Novelties in Tidies, Toilet Setts,

STAMPED GOODS

Of all kinds. Laces, Fringes, Dress Trimmings, and beautiful assortment of

NEW FLOWERS

At very Low Prices, at

165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of SCHOMAKER & CO. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, WM. SCHOMAKER having sold and transferred his interest in said partnership to his copartners, GUSTAVE LANGENHEIM and OTIS SHEPARD.

WM. SCHOMAKER,
GUSTAVE LANGENHEIM,
OTIS SHEPARD.
Pittsburgh, January 10, 1877.

COPARTNERSHIP

Having purchased the entire interest of WM. SCHOMAKER in the firm of SCHOMAKER & CO., we have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of LANGENHEIM & SHEPARD, and will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY, FLOUR and PROVISION BUSINESS, at the old stand, Nos. 52 and 54 SEVENTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

GUSTAVE LANGENHEIM,
n74 OTIS SHEPARD.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership between Geo. C. Davis, Alex. Chambers, B. Preston and John S. Davis is dissolved, so far as relates to the said Alexander Chambers, deceased. All debts due said partnership are to be paid to, and those due from the same discharged by Geo. C. Davis, B. Preston and John S. Davis who will continue the business under the firm name of DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

GEO. C. DAVIS,
B. PRESTON,
JOHN S. DAVIS,
JAS. A. CHAMBERS, Ex'r.
Pittsburgh, January 17, 1877. n98

Dissolution—The Partnership heretofore existing between Wm. Pickersgill, Jr., Henry W. Sackett and Oliver McGrail, in the Wholesale and Retail Looking Glass, Picture and Picture Frame business under style of PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO., was dissolved January 1, 1877, by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled at 141 Wood street, until April 1st, 1877, after that date at 151 Wood street.

WM. PICKERSGILL, JR.,
HENRY W. SACKETT,
OLIVER McGRAIL.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned having purchased the stock and good will of the late firm of Pickersgill, Lyons & Co. have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Wholesale and Retail Looking Glass, Picture and Picture Frame business under the firm name of SACKETT & JENNINGS, at 141 Wood street.

T. DALE JENNINGS,
HENRY W. SACKETT.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1877. o9

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style of Bakewell & Marthens in the Printing and Bookbinding business is this day dissolved by limitation.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
JNO. F. MARTKENS.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1877.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership in the Printing and Bookbinding business under the firm name of Bakewell, Marthens & Co., at 71 Grant street.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
JNO. F. MARTHENS,
THOS. H. BAKEWELL.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1877. n14

The Partnership of A. C. Bakewell & Co., heretofore existing between Allan C. Kerr and the firm of Bakewell & Marthens, (consisting of Allan C. Bakewell and John F. Marthens) is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALLAN C. KERR,
ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
JOHN F. MARTHENS.
January 1, 1877.

The Printers' Supply business heretofore conducted by the firm of A. C. Bakewell & Co., will be continued from this date by the undersigned as partners under the firm name of Allan C. Bakewell & Co., at their stand, 75 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
ALLAN C. KERR.
January 1, 1877. n13

Dissolution—The Partnership heretofore existing between R. P. Wallace and J. C. Kirkpatrick, under the firm name of R. P. Wallace & Co., was dissolved December 31, 1876, by mutual consent, J. C. Kirkpatrick retiring.

R. P. WALLACE,
J. C. KIRKPATRICK.

COPARTNERSHIP—I have this day, January 2, 1877, associated with me in the wholesale Glass, Lamp and Oil trade, H. McAfee, Jr., formerly connected with this house, the style of the firm remaining the same, R. P. Wallace & Co. We shall be pleased to see our friends at the old place, 39 Wood street.

n12 R. P. WALLACE.

Dissolution—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of A. and C. DEGELMAN was dissolved January 10th, 1877, by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by ANDREW DEGELMAN, who will pay demands against and collect all bills owing said firm.

C. F. DEGELMAN,
n84 ANDREW DEGELMAN.

Dissolution—The Partnership existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, C. F. BRETTHOLLE retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled by C. F. Kuhlman.

C. F. KUHLMAN,
n68 C. F. BRETTHOLLE.

Notice—The Partnership existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, A. J. LACOCK retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled by T. W. IRWIN.

A. J. LACOCK,
T. W. IRWIN.
Allegheny City, Jan. 15, 1877. n66

WINDOW GLASS, &c.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS,

And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield

CURES GUARANTEED

For ALL FORMS of Chronic, Venereal and Nervous Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietor is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at office will show, and is acknowledged to be the most successful, as his extensive practice will prove.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victims for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelopes for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Cor: Diamond and Wood Streets,

Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 25, 1877.

It was not a good day for business yesterday. The air was a little too keen outdoors for comfort, and as the mercury went down, business seemed to share in the depression. At the banks very little paper was offered, and what was acted upon was principally renewals. Very little new paper is presented these days. An experienced banker remarked yesterday that in a long course of business in banking he had never known so little new paper being offered as at this time. The tax question seemed to absorb most attention in banking circles yesterday, and the bankers generally were somewhat jubilant over the unanimity of feeling manifested at the meeting on Tuesday afternoon. They say if all the banks come up in as solid rank as those from Pittsburgh, the tax will be swept away.

THE REMEDIES FOR HARD TIMES.

During the war the bankruptcies were singularly few, and whatever evils may be imputed to paper money it cannot be denied that things were really prosperous under that system, and that the causes of insolvency were missing. If the Republic could have another such period of progress it would place us at the head of the civilized world, and centralize here, as in a common emporium, the trade of Europe, Asia, the Indies and the American continent. Such a period may be reached by the aid of a great monetary circulation of gold and silver, the restoration of credit, the extension of the banking system, the building up of foreign commerce, an immense extension of the domestic export trade, the completion of the Texas Pacific Railroad, a large and general extension of treasure-mining in all our territories, and the encouragement of Asiatic immigration. The contraction has been prolonged to an extent that has proven most disastrous to the whole country, and any influence that brings it to an end will be welcome. Activity of some kind is needed to give employment to both labor and capital, for it is stagnation that eats up capital and impoverishes labor. Work must be multiplied everywhere, and until that can be done the consumption of everything will be limited, and the course of trade will be feeble and unprofitable. No amount of enterprise on the part of a merchant can overcome that fact.—*Phila. North American.*

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF GERMANY.

The return of the Imperial Bank of Germany for the week ending the 30th ult. shows a considerable reduction in the demand for money, so far as some kinds of demand, at least, are concerned. Notes in circulation have declined £2,511,000, and bills discounted £1,262,000. Cash has, however, fallen away at the same time £531,000, while there is an increase of £821,000 bills of exchange held by the bank, and an unusually large increase of £571,000 in advance on stocks. These last may be considered special movements of credit, however, and on the whole the reduction of the rate of discount for bills to 4 per cent. and for advances on stocks to 5 per cent. may be considered justified by the figures. This represents a reduction of ½ per cent. in each case, and has been followed by the open market, where the rate is now 3 per cent.—*London Times, Jan. 6.*

NEW YORK NATIONAL BANK STOCK.

The National banks of New York have issued 1,482,746 shares of stock, of which but 226,268 are held outside the State. In the Western States there are owned 11,947 shares; in the Eastern States, 193,659; Middle States, 40,328; Southern States, 4,907; and in the Pacific States, 545. The number of shares held in foreign countries was 14,882, of which 3,025 were held in Great Britain; 2,214 in France; 150 in Germany; 1,488 in Spain; 3,992 in the Dominion of Canada; 266 in Mexico; 726 in the West Indies; 73 in Bermuda; 97 in South America; 20 in Prussia; 20 in Bavaria; 642 in Holland; 16 in Russia; 1,269 in Switzerland; 280 in Italy; 54 in Turkey; 19 in Corsica; 540 in Europe, not specified; 20 in India; 40 in Egypt; and 30 in Africa, not specified. These shares are usually divided into amounts of $100 each.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	106	5-20's 1868 coupons	117¼
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	114⅜	10-40's	113⅜
" 1865	109⅝	Currency 6's	123⅜
" 1865 new	110⅝	New 5 per cents	112⅛
5-20's 1867	113⅜	10-40's coupons	113⅜
RAILWAYS.			
N.Y. Central	103⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	6⅝
Erie	9⅜	Union Pacific	68⅜
I. C.	50	Toledo & Wabash	6⅝
C. C. & I. C.	3	Harlem	139½
St. Paul	18½	Adams Express	104
Do. Pref	48⅜	American Express	57
Lake Shore	56⅝	U. S. Express	53¼
Do. Central	49⅛	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	84
Northwestern com.	36⅛	Quicksilver	14⅜
Do. Pref.	57⅜	Fort Wayne	100⅜
Rock Island	101⅜	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12¼
Cleve. & Pitts	92¾	Panama	12
Pacific Mail	25⅛	Iron Mountain	11⅛
Western Union Tel.	76⅝	N. J. Central	33¼
Delaware, L & W.	73⅜	Del. & Hudson	63¼

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (B)	48⅜	Cen. Trans (B)	78
Reading (S)	16¼	Empire do. (A)	50
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	140	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (A)	103
Oil Creek (B)	8⅝	P. C. & St. L 7's (A)	86
Lehigh Valley (B)	49⅝	N. Pacific bonds (B)	13

NEW YORK, January 24, 1877.

Money was more active at 4@6; prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The customs receipts were $298,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $103,000. The clearings were $21,000,000. Sterling was firm at 482½@485. Gold opened at 106⅛, and closed at 106. The carrying rates were 3 to 5. Silver at London is unchanged. Here silver bars are $1.33½@1.33¾ greenbacks and $1.25⅞@1.26 gold; silver coin $1.26½. Governments were active and lower. Railroad bonds were steady; except St. Pauls, which were somewhat lower. In State securities Tennessees were a little better, and the rest steady. The stock market, with the exception of Pacific Mail, which was a trifle higher, has been active and weak, with the chief decline in coal shares, St. Pauls, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, New York Central and Erie. The St. Paul shares declined on a decrease in earnings, and the coal shares were heavy and lower on the prices realized at the coal sale to-day, which in some cases were lower than in August last, and also on reports that one large corporation had to make a temporary loan of two million dollars, and that one of the weaker companies was in the market as a borrower. Western Union was comparatively steady. There is much interest felt here in the suit to be commenced at Indianapolis tomorrow for the removal of the Ohio and Mississippi receivers. The transactions to-day were 150,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Pacific Mail, 20,000 Western Union, 12,000 St. Pauls, 3,000 Erie, 53,000 Lake Shore, 2,600 Union Pacific, 15,000 Michigan Central, 18,000 Lackawanna, and 8,000 New Jersey Central.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 114⅜; 5-20s of 1865, 109; do. of 1865, new, 110⅝; do. of 1867, 113⅛; do. of 1868, 117; new 5s, 112⅛; new 4½s, 108⅜; 10-40s, 113⅜; do. coupons, 113⅞; currency sixes, 123⅜.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 42½; do. new, 42½; Virginia, new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 104½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 76⅞; Quicksilver, 14½; do. preferred, 20; Pacific Mail, 25⅛; Mariposa, 5½; do. preferred, 5½; Adams Express, 105; Fargo Express, 84; American Express, 57; United States Express, 53⅜; New York Central, 103⅜; Erie, 9⅜; do. preferred, 17⅞; Harlem, 140; do. pref'd, 136; Michigan Central, 49; Panama, 22; Union Pacific, 63; Lake Shore, 56⅞; Illinois Central, 57; Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern common, 36⅛; do. preferred, 57⅜; C., C., C. & I., 38; New Jersey Central, 33⅜; Rock Island, 101⅜; St. Paul, 18½; do. preferred, 48⅜; Toledo & Wabash, 6⅜; Fort Wayne, 100⅛; Terre Haute, 3; do. preferred, 13⅞; Chicago & Alton, 101½; do. preferred, 110; Ohio & Mississippi, 6⅞; Delaware & Lackawanna, 73⅜; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 16½; Missouri Pacific, 102; Indiana Central, 3; Burlington & Quincy, 18½; Hannibal & St. Joe, 12⅜; Central Pacific, 7; Union, 103⅛; Land Grants, 102½; Sinking Fund, 96⅜.

LONDON, January 24.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £196,000. Consols: 96 5-16; 5-20's of 1865, 105½; do. of 1867, 110; 10-40s, 109⅜; new 5s, 107½; New York Central, 101; Erie, 9⅜; do. preferred, 22.

PARIS, January 24.—Rentes, 107f 5c.

FRANKFORT, January 24.—U. S. new 5s, 103.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 24, 1877.

The market for Flour has stiffened up again, and the indications are that prices will go still higher. Provisions weak, and packers and dealers in the west, we learn, are offering concessions in order to effect sales. Coffee continues weak, and the same is true of Refined Sugars. Butter, Eggs and Cheese in fair demand but unchanged. The weather continues favorable for out-door business, and the country roads are in better condition than they were last week, hence we look for an increased country trade.

APPLE-BUTTER—Continues dull; quoted at 35a40c ℔ gallon in kegs and firkins.

APPLES—Continue dull but prices remain unchanged; selling in a jobbing way, from store, at $1.25a1,75 ℔ bbl for fair to choice fruit.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½a4 cents.

BEANS—Sales to the wholesale trade at $2a2.25 ℔ bushel, as to quality.

BUTTER—Some dealers report the market rather better for choice table butter, but the most of them give 25c as the top of the market. Low grades in large supply and exceedingly dull.

CIDER—Is quoted nominally at $3a4 ℔ bbl—bbls included.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $9a11 ℔ bbl, as to quality.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory is still reported steady at 14a14½ to the wholesale trade, and 15a15½ in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no movement worthy of mention in Apples, and they can only be quoted nominal at 4a5c ℔ lb for prime to choice. Halve Peaches are moving slowly at 12a13c ℔ lb.

DRESSED HOGS—7a8c ℔ lb.

DRIED PEAS—In good demand at $1.50 ℔ bushel in round lots and $1.75 in a jobbing way.

EGGS—Market almost bare of fresh; would bring 35a37. Pickeled, 25a27c, as to brand.

FLOUR—The market continues strong and the tendency is again upward, in sympathy with Wheat, which is high at all points. We continue to quote good brands of red winter and spring wheat flours at $7,50a7,75; ambers, $8a8,50; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $9a10, Rye flour, $4.50a5. A rumor was current in Chicago, on Monday, that Minneapolis had 200.000 bbls of flour; inquiry, however, brought out the statement that the stock there does not exceed 65.000 bbls, and may not be over 50.000 bbls.

GROCERIES—The market for Coffee continues quiet at the seaboard; jobbers in expectation of a further decline are adhering closely to the hand-to-mouth policy, buying only to supply immediate actual wants, and trade is very dull in consequence. Refined Sugars easy; some of the refiners have dropped prices another eighth. Rice continues firm. Messrs. Dan Talmage's Sons, whose knowledge of Rice and Rice growing sections, is most thorough, are of the opinion that the famine in India is destined to appreciate the value of Rice; they say that it will require about 150.000 tons, or three times the production of the United States, to relieve the suffering inhabitants of India, and then the same authority alleges that the loss in production, in consequence of the famine, is seven or eight times as much more.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	13⅜	Standard A	11⅜a11⅝
Crushed	13⅜a	Standard B	11⅛a11⅜
Granulated	12⅝a	Standard Ex C.	11 a11⅛
Powdered	12⅝a	N. O.	9⅜a10¼

COFFEES.

Green.		Roasted.	
Choice	26	Best	29
Prime	25	Second Grade	28
Fair	24	Third Grade	26
Java	32	Java	36

Loose half a cent less.

SYRUPS.

Choice	60 a65	Fair	50 a55
Prime	55 a60	Dark	40 a45

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.	60a62c
Prime new crop N. O	55a58c
Fair new crop N. O.	53c

GRAIN—The market for Wheat continues very firm, and with a steady demand and light supply, prices are still tending upward, although unchanged as compared with yesterday; we continue to quote $1.45a1.50 for fair to prime Penna and Ohio red and $1.52a1.55 for amber and white. It is worthy of notice that Wheat is higher relatively in Chicago than it is in New York and higher relatively in New York than in Liverpool, hence the export trade is meagre. The Oat market continues dull but unchanged; mixed, 37a38; white, 39a40c. Shelled Corn, 52a53c on track. Ear Corn, 54a55c. Rye unchanged at 75a77c.

HAY—Is firmer, but prices remain as last quoted. Loose selling from country wagons at $14a19. Baled (on track) quoted at $13a15, as to quality.

HOMINY—The advance in rates of freight from the West has necessitated an advance in prices. We quote at $3.65a3.75 ℔ bbl for best kiln dried.

MILL FEED—Is in light supply and prices are tending upward in consequence; we now quote Bran at $17a18 ℔ ton. Seconds and Shorts, $19a22; Middlings, $23a25—by the carload on track.

OILS—Lard's remain steady, with a good inquiry. We quote Procter & Gamble's double extra, 98a$1.03; W. Alexander & Co extra, 90a95; P. & G. No. 1, 78a83; No. 2, 65a68; Miners Oils in active request at the recent advance, with a prospect of still higher prices. We quote Procter & Gamble's White winter at 63; yellow do, 57 cents. Carbon quoted at 24½ cents to the wholesale trade, and 1a2c additional in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—$2.50a3 ℔ bbl.

POULTRY—Has been dull during the past day or two in consequence of the soft weather. Dressed Chickens and Turkeys, 10a12, per lb. Geese, 8a9c.

POTATOES—Sales in a jobbing way, from store at $1,15a1,35 per bu, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair demand for all the hog products but no change in prices. It is reported that a rather large quantity of lard is being shipped back from Liverpool to New York and that there is money in the operation, as the freight is very small, the lard being brought over as ballast.

Hams—Ex S C ℔ lb	13	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12½
Shoulders Ex S. C.	9	Do. ... Hf bbls	13¼
B'fast Bacon S. C.	13	Do. ... bkts	13⅜
Dried beef Ex S. C.	15	Do. 3 lb caddies.	14⅛
Beef Tongues S. C.		Do. 5 lb do	14¼
per doz.	$6½	Do. 3 lb pails	14⅜
Bacon Should's new	8	Do. 5 lb do	14⅛
Short Rib Sides	9⅝	Do. 6 lb do	—
Clear Sides	10⅛	Pigs feet (half bbls..	4 30
Mess Pork ℔ bbl	$18,50	Do. (kegs)	2 15
Short Cut do	18.50	Ham Sausage	9½

RAGS—Steady at 2½c ℔ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is in demand at $1.50 for prime. Clover Seed quoted at $8.75a9 and Timothy at $2a2.25.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8¼c per lb; country, 7½c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 25, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts	$ 25a 28 lb	Oil, Anise	$2.90a3.40 lb
2d select	40a 45 lb	Bergam	5.60a5.90 lb
1st select	52a 56 lb	Cassia	2.00a2.20 lb
Acid, Citric.	60a 65 lb	Castor	17 a20 lb
Oxalic	17a 20 lb	Lemon	4.40a4.80 lb
Tartaric	57a 60 lb	Linseed R	65a68 gal
Alcohol	2.18a2.30 gal	Linseed B	70a73 gal
Aloes, cape.	20a 22 lb	Neatsfoot.	80a1.15 gal
A Barb	40a 50 lb	Olive.	1.25a2.00doz
Socot	22 lb	Qts	6.25a6.50doz
Alum	3⅜a 4½ lb	" Pts	3.25a3.50doz
Amm., Aq.	7a 8 lb	Orange	4.50a4.80 lb
Carb	20a 22 lb	Origanum	50a80 lb
Arnica, Flor	20a 22 lb	Pennyroyl	4.50a4.80 lb
Assafœtida	40a 50 lb	Pepperm't	4.50a4.80 lb
Bals. Copaib	80a 85 lb	Sassafras.	90a93 lb
Canada	50a 60 lb	Winterg'n	4.50a5.00 lb
Bay Rum	2.75a4.00 gal	Pot. BiCarb	35 lb
Bis. Sub car	2.50a2.75 lb	Bi Chrom	22a24 lb
Sub nit.	2.00a2.25 lb	Bromide	80a 88 lb
Blue Mass.	58a60 lb	Chlorate	35a 40 lb
Vitriol	10a11½ lb	Iodid	2.75a2.85 lb
Borax, ref'd	14a 16 lb	Quinine	3.25 oz
Brim., Roll.	4a 5½ lb	Root, Gent.	8 a12 lb
Flor. sulp.	5a 6 lb	Gin. E. I.	16 lb
Buchu	15a 20 lb	Gin. Jam.	24 lb
Calomel Am	88a95 lb	Ipecac P.	1.40 lb
Camphor ref	39a 42 lb	Jalap P.	75 lb
Camwood	5a 9 lb	Rhubarb	1.50a2.00 lb
Chamo. Ger	35a40 lb	" Pow	1.50a2.00 lb
Rom	1.00a1.25 lb	Sar. Hond	58 lb
Chloral Hyd	2.25 lb	Sar. Mex.	28 lb
Chlorofor.	90a1.00 lb	Senega	1.05a1.15 lb
Concho. Pale	70a 80 lb	Spigelia	48 lb
Red	1.30a1.40 lb	Val. Eng.	45 lb
Yellow	20a 40 lb	" Ger.	25 lb
Cochineal	90a 95 lb	Saffron Am.	50a 80 lb
Copperas	2a 3 lb	Sal Ammon	16a 18 lb
Cream Tar.	44a 46 lb	Epsom	3a 5 lb
Cubebs	15a 20 lb	Glauber	2⅝a 4 lb
Dovers Po'd	1.50a1.60 lb	Rochelle	39 lb
Ergot	1.60 lb	Soda	2a 3½ lb
Ether, Nit.	28a 46 lb	Seed, Can'y	7a 8 lb
Sul.	70a 75 lb	Cardam	2.50 lb
Ex. Logw'd	13½a14 lb	Hemp	7½a 8 lb
Liqu. Cal.	38a 45 lb	Mustard	12 lb
" Ital	25a 30 lb	Senna, Alex	30a 32 lb
Fustic	3a 4 lb	E. I.	24a 26 lb
Glycer. Pure	25a 30 lb	Tinnev	28 lb
Bowers'	65 lb	Shellac	40a 50 lb
Indigo, Man	1.10a1.20 lb	Soap, Castile	11a 14 lb
S.F.	1.15a1.25 lb	White	18a 21 lb
Iodine	3.88a4.20 lb	Soda Ash	4a 5 lb
Iodoform	86 oz	Bi Carb.	4½a 5½ lb
Juniper Ber	7a 9 lb	Strych. Cry.	2.25a2.70 oz
Logwood	2½a 3½ lb	Pulv	2.20a2.50 oz
Madder	12a 17 lb	Sugar Lead.	26a 28 lb
Magnes, Cal	80a1.00 lb	Turpen. spts	55a 58 gal
Carb	45 lb	Var. Coach	1.65a2.50 gal
Manna, Fla.	85 lb	Copal	1.00a1.40 gal
Morph. Sul.	5.25a5.50oz	Damar	1.35a1.60 gal
Nit. Silver.	94 oz	Japan	65a1.25 gal
Opium	7.70 lb	Venet. Red	2½a 4½ lb
Powd	10.28 lb	Whiting	1⅛a 2½ lb

Singular Position of the Wheat Market—No Export Demand.

The Chicago *Tribune* (23d) says: A gentleman just returned from New York states that there has been no shipping demand there for wheat since about Dec. 20, and that it has been scarcely possible to sell at quotations during the whole time, though two or three boat loads have changed hands at full prices. New York quotations are above those of Liverpool, so that shipment across the Atlantic is out of the question. Looking nearer home, we find that Chicago prices are too high to permit shipment to New York, and that country millers are paying prices for wheat which prevent it from coming to Chicago. The relative price steadily increases as we proceed from the consumer towards the producer.

We also clip the following from the same paper: A lot of wheat was ordered to come here from Western Iowa, and Saturday the order was countermanded, on the ground that more money could be realized by selling it elsewhere.

Stocks in Great Britain.

The following were the stocks in 14 ports of the United Kingdom on Dec. 31: Flour, 167.781 bbls and 288.674 sacks; wheat, 1.148.456 qrs; corn, 1,-088.679 qrs; oats, 435.837 qrs; barley, 284,821 qrs. The average stocks for 9 years were: Flour, 188,247 bbls and 227.370 sacks; wheat, 1.586.157 qrs; corn, 469,772 qrs; oats, 461.289 qrs.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 24, 1877.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week as well as those of preceding week also:

	This week	Last week
Cattle	617 cars.	504 cars.
Hogs	164 "	139 "
Sheep	84 "	73 "
Total	865 "	726 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants for the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the markets as follows:

CATTLE.

Of the 617 cars reported for the past week, 478 cars were through and 139 cars local against 299 cars of through, and 205 cars of local preceding week. Sales, 2,076 head; last week, 1,846 head.

The supply, as will be seen, was considerably below that of the preceding week, but with a light demand and unfavorable reports from the east, and a very heavy run of through stock, the market has been draggy, with prices from 10 to 20c per cwt lower on the common grades. Prime shipping cattle, of which the supply was very meagre, brought fully as much as last week, but even for these trade was not brisk, notwithstanding the limited offerings. The attendance of country buyers has fallen off very materially within the past few weeks, and this accounts for the light demand for common half-fatted cattle. We quote as follows:

Extra 1,500a1,600 steers	6,00a6.25
Prime 1,300a1,400 steers	5,50a5,75
Good 1,100a1,200 steers	4,50a5,00
Fair 1,000a1,100 steers	4,00a4.25
Bulls, Cows and Stags	3,50a4,50

SHEEP.

The supply on sale during the past week has been somewhat larger than that of the preceding week, but up until to-day the demand kept up with the supply, and prices were pretty well sustained; to-day, however, the arrivals having turned out larger than expected, the market weakened, with, as we close our report, prices tending downward. We quote:

Extra 115a130 lbs	6.00a6.50
Prime 95a100 lbs	5,50a5,75
Good 85a90 lbs	5,00a5,25
Fair 75a80 lbs	4.50a4.75
Common 70a75 lbs	3.25a3,75

HOGS

The market for this class of stock continues draggy, and notwithstanding the arrivals during the past week were only fair the supply has been fully equal to the demand. There has been no inquiry of any consequence for several days now in succession for Philadelphia Hogs, owing in part to the fact that the butchers can buy dressed hogs cheaper there than live ones; and, moreover, the consumption of fresh pork (as well as all other kinds of meats) has been considerably reduced by the hard times, as the masses cannot afford to use as much as formerly when employment was easily obtained and labor much better paid than at the present time. Quotations may be fairly given as follows:

Philadelphia Hogs	6.80a7.00
Good heavy Yorkers	6.40a6.60
Good light Yorkers	6.20a6.30
Pigs	5.50a5.75
Roughs	5,75a6,00

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. B. Sedwick is our solicitor at Indianapolis, Ind.

Briggs, Dock & Drum.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 24, 1877.

While the Crude market continues quiet, with but little change either way in prices, the feeling prevails that there is more likely to be an advance than a decline. It is said that at $3.50 for United certificates buyers could be found to put in tank for a rise, and, if so, prices are not likely to get down to that figure. To-day United certificates were quoted at $3.58½a3.60, and immediate shipment at $3.77½a3.80 for small outside lots. However, there is no getting over the fact that the consumption here at the present time is light, as many of our refineries are stopped, and we presume the same is true of other points.

Refined continues very dull; no demand whatever for export, and while the price in first hands for seaboard delivery remains unchanged at 26⅛, we hear of resales of contracts as low as 24½a25c. Prices to home trade buyers here unchanged at 24½ by the carload.

Oil Barrels dull but unchanged; city make quoted at $1,30a1.35.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R., January 24, 1877.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co	1,274
Central Refining Co	Central Ref Co	244
Warden & O	E. H. Rowley	50
Total		1,568

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R.R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Duncan	Neahouse & Co	80
Owner	Empire o w	154
S. Craig	Star o w	376
Owner	Central o w	1,255
Owner	C H Bentel	160
Owner	Bly o w	80
Total		2,110

Stock of Grain in New York.

The following table exhibits the stock of grain in New York on the dates named:

	Jan. 20, 1877.	Jan. 13, 1877	Jan. 24, 1876.	Jan. 23, 1876.
Wheat, bu.	3.269.556	3 464.645	5.562.000	5.500.000
Corn, bu	2.781.017	2.952.194	493.200	1.138.000
Oats, bu	996.622	1.050.945	1.011.600	904.000
Rye, bu	353.877	343.198	......	......
Barley, bu.	782.034	830.105	......	......

Flour and Grain in California.

The stock of grain and flour in the State of California on Jan. 1, as taken by the San Francisco Produce Exchange, is reported as follows: Flour, 58.831 bbls; wheat, 3,640.727 centals; corn, 142,709 sacks; oats; 80.738 centals; rye, 14.045 sacks; barley, 1.455.645 centals.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 24, 1877.

FLOUR—Steady and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower No. 2 Chicago spring $1,28⅝ cash; $1,28½ bid February; $1,31 bid March; No. 3 $1,15½ a1,16 1-2; rejected $1a1,01. Corn quiet, 42 1-2c cash; 42 1-2c bid February; 43⅜c bid March; 47⅜c May. Oats firm; 35 1-4a35 3-8c cash; 35⅜c bid February; 36¼a36 1-4c March. Rye dull; 71 1-2c. Barley steady, 62a62 1-2c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; $16,90a16,95 cash; $17 February; $17,25a17,27½ March. Lard quiet; $10,85a10,87½ cash; $10,90 February; $11,05a11,07½ March. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 6⅜c; clear rib 8¾c; short clear 9c. Dressed hogs steady; sales light $7,20a7,25; heavy $7,40a7,50.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; $1,05.

On call board wheat was $1,29a1,29½ February; $1,31¼ March. Corn firmer; 42⅜c February. Oats unchanged. Pork firmer; $17,27½ March. Lard firm; $11,15 March.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Flour in moderate demand and unchanged; receipts 11,000 barrels. Rye flour steady; $4,50a5,20. Corn meal dull and nominal. Wheat dull and lower; receipts 9,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee offered $1,47; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,46 asked; white Michigan $1,65. Rye firm; western 81a86c. Barley dull; No. 2 Canada $1,03. Malt quiet. Corn steady; receipts 39,000 bushels; No. 2 ungraded 59a61c; new no grade mixed 60¼a60 3-4c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts 28,000 bushels; western mixed and State 42a54½c. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¼a9⅜c; prime 10⅛c. Molasses and Rice steady. Tallow 8⅜c. Rosin steady; $2,40 a2,50. Turpentine steady; 46a46 1-4c. Eggs: western 32a34c. Wool firm; pulled 22a40c; unwashed 12a31c; Texas 13a28c. Pork dull; $17,75. Beef quiet and unchanged; middles dull; long clear western 9⅛c; city 9⅜c. Lard dull, prime steam $11,25a11,30. Butter dull; western 12a30c. Cheese firm and unchanged. Whisky steady; $1,09.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, January 24.—Refined petroleum 51½f.

LIVERPOOL, January 24.—Cotton dull and easier; 6 15-16a6⅞d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 6,200. Breadstuffs steady. California white wheat average 10sa10s 11d; Club 11s 1da11s 5d; red western spring 10sa10s 10d; winter 10s 8da11s. Flour 24a26s. Corn 27a27⅛s. Oats 3a3 1-2s. Barley 3 1-2s. Pork 69s. Refined petroleum 18d; spirits 11½d. Turpentine 34½d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—Cotton dull at 12⅛c. Flour dull. Wheat dull; red $1,42a1,48. Corn easier at 42a44c. Oats quiet at 33a38c. Rye firm at 82a83c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork firmer; held at $17,35. Lard dull; steam held at $10,87½; kettle $11,50a12. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6⅛c; short rib 8⅜a8⅝c; short clear 9c. Bacon firm and unchanged. Green meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady at $1,05. Butter firm and unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.— Clover seed $14a15,25. Flour: dull extra 4,87½a5; Minnesota family $7,25a7,75. Wheat scarce; amber $1,53a1,55; white $1,55a1,60. Rye firm, scarce; 78a79c. Corn moderate demand; yellow 56½a57c; sail 58⅛c. Oats unchanged. Pork $17,75a18. Lard 11a11⅛c. Whisky: western $1,12. Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese firm; 13⅜a14⅛c. Eggs scarce; western fresh 34a35c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 24.—Flour active; superfine western $5,25a5,75; family $7a8. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania red $1,50a1,54. Corn: new western mixed active, 58⅛c. Oats more active; 41a43c. Rye quiet; 70a75c. Lard dull; $14,50a15,50. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter quiet; western 22a28c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee weak; Rio cargoes 17⅜a21c; jobbing 17⅜a21⅜c. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24. — Flour firm; double $6a6,25; treble $6,50a7,75; choice $8,50. Corn steady; white mixed 57c; white 58c. Oats dull; St. Louis 48c. Pork: mess held at $18,25. Lard dull; tierce 11 3-4a12c; keg 12a12½c. Bacon firm; 7⅜a10½a10⅞c. Coffee quiet; job lots ordinary to prime 19⅛a22⅛c. Sugar firm; inferior 5a7c; centrifugal 9a9⅛c. Molasses quiet; common 30a35c; fair 36a38c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 24.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat closed unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,38; No. 2 $1,31¼; No. 2 $1,21½. Corn steady; No. 2 45⅜a46c. Oats firm; No. 2 34½c. Rye firm; No. 1 74c. Barley lower; No. 2 spring January 60¼c; No. 3 38c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 24.—Cotton firm; 12⅛c. Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1,35a1,40; amber $1,40a1,45. Corn and Oats steady and unchanged. Rye dull; 80a85c. Pork firm; $17,25. Bulk meats and Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard dull; 11¾a12⅛c. Whisky steady; $1,05.

Toledo.

TOLEDO Jan. 24.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat firm; No 3 white Wabash $1,43; No. 1 white Michigan $1,24; No. 3 red $1,35. Corn steady; high mixed 45⅛c; No. 2 spot 45⅛c; damaged 42⅛c; rejected 44c. Oats firm; No. 2 held at 36c; 36⅛c offered.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 24.—Flour: fair demand. Corn steady. Oats firm and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 24.—Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee Club $1,58; No. 2 $1,50. Corn firm; western mixed 59a60c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 24.— Cotton firm; 12⅜a12⅛c; sales 3,000 bales; receipts 1,100; shipments 2,900. Others unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Beeves: receipts 2,000 head, making 2,460 in two days against 2,620 in the same time last week; market steady and firm for good stock, and slow for common; the extreme range is 8⅜a12c, with light and medium steers generally 9⅜a10⅛c. Sheep: receipts 3,040, making 6,080 for the last week; market a shade weaker, with 5⅜a7⅜c for sheep and 6⅜a7⅜c for lambs. Swine: receipts 3,700, making 5,480 in two days, against 4,100 in the same time last week; market barely steady; 6⅜a7⅛c for live.

BUFFALO, January 24.—Cattle: receipts 1,190; total for the week 5,022; market dull and slow; prices 1-8c weaker than the opening quotations on all but prime shipping grades; 60 cars disposed of; native shipping and good butchers cattle 1,211a1,310 lbs. $5a5,50; medium and fair lots butchers grades $4,25a4,75; stockers $3,30a4, oxen, 1,839a1,546 lbs., $4,12½. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,800; total for the week 12,500; market dull and slow; sales of 7 cars; prices weak; 1 8a1 4c off last week's quotations; now in yards, deducting to-day's shipments of 11 cars, 58 cars—25 sale stock, 17 consigned to New York and Albany, and 16 consigned to Boston. Hogs: receipts 1,500; total for the week 6,350; market quiet; sales of 4 cars Yorkers; fair to good $6,25a6,50; light pigs $5,50; no demand for heavy; in yards 30 cars through consignments, and 5 cars sale stock; both roads short of double deck cars.

CHICAGO, January 24.—Cattle: receipts 5,000 head; shipments 1,840; market very dull and weak; one lot extra steers sold at $5,30; prices unchanged. Hogs: receipts 7,000 head; shipments 730; market fairly active; light and medium heavy 5a10c higher; sales packing $5,85a6,40; good to choice heavy shipping $6,40a6,75; cull $4 a4,45. Sheep: receipts 4,500 head; market easier; sales $4,25a5.

BALTIMORE, January 24.—Cattle fairly active and prices ⅛a¼c lower; very best 5⅛a6¼c; first quality 4¼a5⅛c; medium or good fair quality 3⅜a4⅛c; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows 3¼a3⅜c; most sales 4a4⅜c; receipts 2,058; sales 1,613. Hogs less active and steady at 7⅜a8⅜c; receipts 4,884. Sheep quiet and unchanged; rates range 4¼a6¼c; receipts 2,430.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—Hogs quiet; common $5a5,60; fair to good light $5,75a6,00; packing $6,10a6,30; heavy $6,50a6,70.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 23.—Hogs unchanged; receipts 1,100 head.

Petroleum.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, January 24.—The *Derrick* says: Petroleum opened at $3,66¼, and with but few reactions advanced to $3,68¾. A few lots were also sold quietly at $3,69⅜. Then began a decline, which continued as steadily as did the advance, until $3,62½. The market hung at these prices during the greater part of the closing hour, but just before 6 P. M. a few lots were offered at $3,61¼, but they were quickly taken, and that price bid for more, with no sellers. Shipments are increasing slightly. The daily average from the river thus far this month is only about 17,400 barrels. The quotations for pipeage paid was $3,82½, but this evening it could not have been placed above $3,75a3,80, there having been some offerings at $3,75. Sales 81,000 bbls.

NEW YORK, January 24.—There continues an apathetic condition of trade, and while prices are quoted as before, they are wholly nominal. There are small lots of refined still offered from second hands as low as 25a26c. Refiners hold about as before, New York delivery at 14c in bulk and 15c in bbls; city naphtha 14 1-2c in shipping order; refined in bbls. is quoted at 26⅜c for spot; cases 30a33c; at Philadelphia refined 26⅜c, and at Baltimore 26⅜c.

TITUSVILLE, January 24. — Petroleum opened nominally at $3,70.

ROUSEVILLE, January 24.—Petroleum quiet; nothing doing; held at $5,60.

TIDIOUTE, January 24.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged; held at $3,65

PARKERS, January 24 — Petroleum quiet, with $3 60 bid for United; shipment nominally $3,75.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—Petroleum quiet; crude 12⅛c; S. W. 26⅜c; cases 30c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Cotton quiet; 13 5-16a13 7-16c; futures closed easy; January 13 5-16a13 11-32c; February 13½a13 21-32c; April 13 27-32a13⅞c; May 14 3-16c.

GALVESTON, January 24.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅜c; net receipts 1,898 bales; gross receipts 7,961; sales 3,241; exports to France 1,343.

MOBILE, January 23.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅛c; net receipts 1,602 bales; sales 1,000; exports Great Britain 2,842; continent 140.

CHARLESTON, January 24. — Cotton quiet; middling 12⅞c, net receipts 1,373 bales; sales 800; Great Britain 3,768.

SAVANNAH, January 24.—Cotton firm; middling 12 7-8c; net receipts 2,013; sales 1,400; exports Great Britain 2,235; France 1,502; continent 1,677; coast 759.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 24. — The print market was active and very strong. Garner's prints are all advanced, and Sprague's prints were closed out to a large jobbing house and advanced ½ cent. Cotton goods are in good demand and firm. Men's wear woolens are more active. Jeans are in fair request. Foreign goods are moving slowly.

Wool.

BOSTON, January 24.—Wool: fair demand; desirable held firm; medium X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania 40a50c; Michigan and Wisconsin 40a42c; for good medium combing delaine 45a55c; pulled 35a48c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—90 pkgs tobacco, R & W Jenkinson, 11 do, W Montooth; 27 do, H Rench; 10 bxts do, Herzog & B; 1 bxs 1 do, J W & G Barker; 10 sks p nuts, Welsbrod & W; 5 bxs bacon, F Sellers; 4 do yeast, Kramer & S; 4 bxts tobacco, Hirsch Bros; 20 sks meal, S Crawford; 50 do, I Hippley; 200 do flour, Jenkins Bro; 1 hf bbl butter, Voigt, M & Co; 4 do 6 tubs do 13 bxs do, J H Loh; 4 tubs do 1 bbl berries, Head, C & Co; 1 tub butter 1 bbl do, McAllister, G & Co; 1 car staves and heading, C Stretz; 1 do, A Depp; 19 bundles castings, C C Dunnells; 1 car b hay, J Alexander; 1 do, H J McCracken; 1 do, R F Weddell; 2 do, J Graham; 1 do straw, C Hoting & Son; 1 do grain, 4 sks wheat, McHenry & H; 5 bdls wheels, F N Sorg; 25 bbls whisky, J McDonald; 5 do, J L Donaldson; 10 do, E Wormser & Son; 2 cars grease, R Owens; 4 tubs butter, H J McCracken; 19 sks rye, Marshall, K & Co; 15 bxs candles, J Lockhart; 25 bbls oil, Paine, A & Co; 5 pkgs tobacco, T J Wallace; 12 do, R Carson; 50 do, H Landis; 27 bbls molasses, J S Dilworth; 1 car e corn, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 3 do, D G Stewart.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—48 bdls s trees, Lewis, O & P; 64 bgs rags, Elwood & McC; 8 tubs butter, Peabody, H & Co; 16 bdls hubs, T Hare; 25 bdls s runners 5 do b do, Lyle, B & McC; 4 tubs butter, Caskey, B & Co; 13 do 9 hf bbls do 2 kgs a do 2 bbls poultry 1 do eggs, Voigt, M Co; 15 tubs butter 25 bbls beans 2 kgs lard 1 d hog, J H Loh; 3 cases coffee, J Murphy; 1 car hay, J Graham; 1 do brick and tile, A Hartupee; 1 do flour, Roberts & S; 1 do, J H Ortman; 1 do, Jenkins Bro; 1 do, T C Jenkins; 1 do, Watt, L & Co; 1 do lumber, Union P M; 6 tubs butter, H J McCracken; 1 car hay, J G Miller; 1 bale yarn, J D Thompson; 1 do, J Horne; 9 kgs butter, P Duff & Son; 1 car oats, H Schnelbach; 1 do heading, S A McKee.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—3 cars staves, J M Hemphill; 1 do lime, Holmes & Co; 1 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 do oats, S Crawford; 1 do corn, J Stedeford; 1 do coal, Graff, H & Co; 1 box poultry, 3 pkgs butter, H Henning; 1 do, J M Lenz; 1 do, J Herbert; 2 do, W F Criswell; 2 bbls tallow, W & H Walker; 2 do, 30 hides, W Flaccus & Son; 5 bbls flour, J Lockhart; 15 do, S P Armstrong; 12 sacks do, O O Forney; 1 car e corn, Geyer & F; 1 do barley, Lion Brewery Co; 1 do flour feed, V Ludwig; 1 do lumber, Hamilton, L A & Co; 10 bales hay, W H Skyles; 1 car hay, R Knox & Son; 23 pkgs p barley, etc, W J Beckfield; 1 ck e ware, J W Drape.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—160 sacks wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 93 bbls phosphate, Scobla, R & S; 1 car lumber, Hahn, H & Co; 1 bbl fish, T McCoy; 5 pkgs mdse, Harris & E; 28 bdls paper, A C Bakewell; 3 cases w in s, J R Kaufman; 30 bdls wire, Fleming, A & Co; 2 cars brick, B F Edmonds, 1 do, R S Kernechar; 27 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co, 10 do, Vangorder & S; 10 do, Aiken, W & P; 25 bdls bows, T Hare & Bro; 1 car f clay, T Coffin; 1 do oats, J Rose; 8 bbls scrap, B Pflaum; 46 bdls fellows, L Giesenkamp; 1 box cigars, J Thompson; 100 bdls paper, Godfrey & C; 4 bbls apples, J Gilmore.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.—75 cars coal, N Y & G C Co; 24 do, Armstrong, D & Co; 17 do Sable Coal Co; 2 cars hay, O H Allerton; 14 do coal, A V R R; 1 do oil, Loomis & Co; 1 do bark, A Holstein; 1 do hay, A Harrison; 52 bdls paper, A C Bakewell; 1 bx butter, P W Seibert; 3 bbls tallow, W G Haslage; 12 cases mdse, Harris & E; 15 do, G A Kelly; 2 bxs butter 1 do poultry, Welch Bro; 3 calves, P Vogley; 3 do, W Hoffman; 2 do, C Zeigle.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—2 cars wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 1 do barley, J Rhodes; 2 do, Spencer, McK & Co; 1 do corn, M F Herron; 1 do, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 1 do, H J McCracken.

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Brown & Co m	1	Caughey & H m	5
Nimick & Co m	2		
Total			8

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

S. R. & Co. o	4	Zug & Co m	1
Laughlin & Co m	3	Moorhead & Co o	1
Spang C & Co s 1		Isabella Fur o	3
Lucy Fur o	12		
Total			25

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Nimick & Co m	9	E T S Wks m	26
Chess S & Co m	1	Byers McC & Co m	13
Hutchinson Bros m	1	A Bradley m	1
Isabella Fur o	29	Lewis O & P m	5
Total			85

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water last evening was 8⅛ feet, and falling rapidly. Weather clear and cold; apprehensions of new made ice are entertained, but we are in hopes that navigation will not be obstructed again this winter.

THE Oakland and Panther, with tows of coal, departed yesterday.

THE Carrie Brooks was expected to arrive from Marietta last night.

THE towboats John Hanna, Veteran, and N. J. Bigley have arrived.

WM. ABRAMS and Jos. Alexander are the pilots of the Granite State.

THE Samson No. 2 arrived at Cincinnati on Monday from Pittsburgh with coal.

THE Salt Valley is on her way up from Ironton, and will depart Monday (on time) for that port.

THE City of Portsmouth will be taken out on the Cincinnati Marine Ways as soon as the river will permit.

IT is 49 days since navigation closed at St. Louis, and many old boatmen think it will not be open this month.

THE James Jackson, if she did not get out last night, will depart for Parkersburg to-day, with a tow of crude oil.

THE Seven Sons has been raised, and will at once be repaired. She did not sustain as much damage as at first supposed.

THE Iron Mountain, of Gray's Iron Line, is announced for New Orleans; as is also the Whale and barges for St. Louis.

THERE are two wharfboats for sale at St. Louis—one, the Merchants' Southern, built out of the hull of the Stonewall.

THE Geo. Roberts, Sam Brown, Jos. Walton and Josh Cook, departed for Cincinnati and Louisville with tows of coal.

STEAMBOAT owners and coalboat-men are indignant at the prospect attempt of the Government to collect an enrolling tax.

THE Charley McDonald, after delivering her tow of coal safely at Cincinnati, left for Rose Claire, Ill., to load stone for the Eads' jetties.

CAPT. Will Gilnam, at New Orleans, has bought of O. B. Steele a one-half interest of the Timmie Baker, and has started her up the Ouachita.

THE Hawk and one barge left New Orleans, Monday for Pittsburgh, with 60 hhds sugar, 1000 bbls molasses and 40 tons of miscellaneous freight.

THE John A. Wood, Pittsburgh to Louisville, passed Cincinnati on Friday morning with a tow of coal boats, destined for the Southern market.

THE Fannie Dugan came in minus her corner grocery, wash-house, and part of her wheel-house, by collision with a leaning tree Monday. Nobody hurt.

CAPT. W. G. McCoy is negotiating with Supt. O. P. Thorp, of the Cincinnati Marine Railway, for a new ferryboat to take the place of the Fannie Webster, sunk and carried away by the ice.

THE Granite State departed for Cincinnati last evening with a good trip. It was Capt. Kerr's intention on Tuesday to lay over until to-day, but the cold weather caused him to change his mind.

THE Atlanta struck a snag in the Alabama river the other day and sunk, and will prove a total wreck. This makes two boats sunk in that stream within a week. The Maggie C. will prove a total loss.

A MAN named E. C. Jones, from Sandusky Station, Alexander Co., Ill., died on the Susie Silver while she lay on Point Pleasant sand bar, and was buried near that point. He was old and poor.

THE Ella Hughes, which has been carrying Cole's circus and managerie into little rivers below Memphis, was sold at Vicksburg a day or two ago, to Capt. Kinsale, who designs placing her in the Ouachita river.

THE Emma Graham was due from Cincinnati last night, and, as will be seen by card, she is announced to return to-day. Captain John Thornburg (one of our most experienced and accomplished boatmen) is in command of the Graham.

THE propeller W. F. Gaylord took fire in the casing around her boiler on Monday night, at Portsmouth, while her crew were ashore. The fire department was promptly on hand and saved all but her cabin, which is being rebuilt, and she will be ready for business Wednesday. Loss $500. No insurance.

SMITH & SHEPLER,

CELEBRATED

Feed Water Boiler Washer.

PATENTED FEBRUARY 29, 1876.

This Improved Heater and Washer has been approved by the National Board of Supervising Inspectors, in session February, 1876, and also by practical Engineers on the steamboats Whale, Rover, Seven Sons, Maggie Smith, Ironsides, and others.

J. B. SHERRIFF & SON,
Manufacturers,
68 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis and Upper Mississippi.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, 24TH.

THE STEAMER

WHALE and Barges.

C. F. ADAMS.......Master

Will leave for the above and intermediate ports, giving through rates to Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans, and all points South and West.

For freight only, apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
GEORGE H. GHRIEST,
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
Agents.

For Parkersburg, Gallipolis and Ironton.

EVERY MONDAY—4 P. M.

THE NEW AND LIGHT DRAUGHT

SALT VALLEY.

SAM. DeWOLF.......Master
KIRKER AND BUCHANAN.......Clerks

Passengers by the "Salt Valley" with through Tickets, will be transferred to the R. R. Packets and arrive at Cincinnati Thursday morning.

Freights and passenger rates as low as the lowest.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
G. H. GHRIEST, 113 Water street,
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, 13 Wood street,
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON, Wharfboat,
Agents.

GRAY'S IRON LINE.

For Louisville, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT

IRON MOUNTAIN.

W. C. GRAY.......Master.

Will leave as above announced, and shippers can rely on her going through, thus obviating reshipping.

For rates apply to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
CAPT. SAM. SHUMAN,
A. McCARTY, Agts, or to
R. C. GRAY, 94 Water street.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THURSDAY, Jan, 25—AT 12 M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER

EMMA GRAHAM.

J. N. WILLIAMSON.......Master.
JOHN THORNBERG.......Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, 13 Wood St.,
GEO. H. GHRIEST, and
S. R. & J. W. PATTERSON, Agts.

Freight will be received at Patterson's Wharf Boat on Tuesdays.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

THURSDAY, January 25th.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

GRANITE STATE.

W. H. KERR.......Commander.
R. H. KERR.......Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board.

Freights will be received on Thursday on Patterson's Wharfboat.

J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
13 Wood street, or
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street,
G. H. GHRIEST,

FRIEDMANN'S

INJECTORS,

WATER
TO BOILER

FOR

STEAM BOILERS

TAKES THE PREMIUM.

They start promptly. Do not lower the boiler pressure when feeding. Feed warm water at high and low pressure. Deliver more water with less steam than any other. Have no movable parts to get out of order.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO

Bailey, Farrell & Co.

167 Smithfield St.,

PITTSBURGH PA.

ARCHITECTURAL

IRON FOUNDRY.

Jas. A. Maxwell, Proprietor.

The manufacture of

IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES

A SPECIALTY.

Also, do a general Foundry business.

Works and Foundry—Cor. Allegheny and South Avenues, Allegheny City, Pa., Below Point Bridge.

OILS, &c.

STANDARD OIL CO.,

REFINERS OF

PETROLEUM

For Export and Home Consumption.

Illuminating Oils S. W. of 110, 120, 130 and 150 deg; Head Light Oil 175 deg., Benzine, Residuum, etc. General Office,

Corner of Seventh and Duquesne Way.

Home Trade Office and Warehouse,

Duquesne Way, near Ninth Street,
PITTSBURGH.

FIRE & MARINE INSUR'CE.

ÆTNA

INSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1819.

Charter Perpetual. Capital $3,000,000. Losses Paid in 55 years, $44,500,000.

JANUARY 1, 1876.

ASSETS.

(At Market Value.)

Cash on hand and in bank	$ 588,559 74
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	436 501 62
Real Estate	365,000 00
Mortgage bonds	1 418,060 60
Bank and Trust Company stocks	1,330,150 00
Railroad Stocks	579 686 00
Loans on bond and mortgage	81 500 00
Loans on collaterals	13,727 00
United States, State and city stock and other securities	1,969,465 61
Total	$6,792 649 98

LIABILITIES.

Claims not due and unadjusted	$ 246.385 59

S. S. CARRIER, AGENT,

59 Fourth Avenue.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.

This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.

DIRECTORS.

C. Yeager, L. Walter, W. W. Patrick, C. C. Boyle, J. C. Lappe, Jacob Painter, Thomas Mellon, James Graham, Geo. W. Evans, Jas. P. Brewer, Louis J. Aaron, J. C. Fleiner, J. S. Reymer.

C. YEAGER, President.
L. WALTER, Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer.
THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH. Incorporated March 1849.

CAPITAL.......$225,000.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.

Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS.

Alex. Nimick, Alex. Speer, Wm. Morrison, Charles J. Clarke, Wm. S. Evans, Philip Reymer, Reuben Miller, Jr., Andrew Ackley, David M. Long, John R. McCune, John Wilson, John S. Jackson, H. Sellers McKee.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.

OFFICE, NO. 67 FOURTH AVENUE.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, Jr., President.
JAS. S. McCORD, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

John Irwin, Jr., C. G. Hussey, Harvey Childs, Charles Hays, Capt. Wm. Dean, B. L. Fahnestock, W. H. Everson, Geo. W. Cochran, Hugh S. Fleming, James S. McCord, T. H. Nevin, John F. Robinson.

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844.

Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.

P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
Company's Building,
No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE.

Franklin Fire Ins. Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses Paid since 1829, over $10,000,000
Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1876, $3,308,824 86

LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY

J. G. COFFIN & CO.,

THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

PRODUCE! PRODUCE!

NEW BEANS,	SPLIT PEAS,
HOMINY,	GREEN PEAS,
ONIONS,	POTATOES,

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

FOR SALE BY

Watt, Lang & Co.,

331 Liberty Street.

The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.

LAING & M'KALLIP

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Grain, Feed, Flour, Hay, Straw, Lime, Cement, Plaster and Anthracite Coal.

357 Liberty St., 134 Fifth Avenue, and cor. 31st St. and A. V. R. R.

ARCHIBALD WALLACE,

WHOLESALE

GROCER & PRODUCE DEALER

No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

305 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

JUST RECEIVED!

20 cars Western and New York State Barley.
6 cars choice Oats.
4 cars Ear Corn (yellow.)
4 cars Middlings.
3 cars Bran.
3,000 India Bags.
1,000 Cotton Seamless Bags.

For sale by KEIL & RITCHART,
349 Liberty street.

ARCHITECTS.

BOYD & GAMBLE

ARCHITECTS

GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,

Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

T. D. EVANS,

ARCHITECT,

Has returned from Europe.

OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,

b65 PITTSBURGH.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,

64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,

has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Miners, Shippers and Dealers in

FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH

COAL.

OFFICE and Yard, 567 LIBERTY STREET.

☞Particular attention given to filling orders for above coal.

MACK'S PATENT INJECTORS

OR BOILER FEEDERS,

For Locomotive & Stationary Boilers

MANUFACTURED BY

National Tube Works Co.,

Are quite easily managed and perfectly reliable.

JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

Iron Bank Block,

corner Sixth avenue and Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL.......$200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT

JOHN FLOYD, President.
WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, James Mosgrove, James W. Arrott, Charles B. Leech, John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, James D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd, John Floyd.

Collections made to all points in the United State and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.
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CENTRAL BANK,

No. 47 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.......$100,00

Incorporated by Legislature.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fawcett, James H. Hopkins, James Bown, Madison Bailey, George Bingham, Paul H. Hacke, D. W. C. Carroll, Julius Adair, J. H. Walter, J. H. Denniston, Abram Hayes, James Wilson.

THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.
M. HUNNINGS, Cashier.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

No. 171 Federal Street

ALLEGHENY.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
J. W. HALL, Vice President.

Simon Drum, Geo. D. Riddle, D. Macferron, R. H. Knox, R. W. Cartwright.

JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

Allegheny National Bank,

OF PITTSBURGH.

No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

United States Securities.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. WHITTIER,

Founder and Proprietor of the

Keystone Dispensary

302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Cures guaranteed. Dr. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express. Office-hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE.

144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders, sexual system reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences. Sold at office or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price, in money or postage stamps. Address

KEYSTONE DISPENSARY,
No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

☞PRIVATE DISEASES. — OFFICE 194 PENN STREET next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases. For Circulars and Book, 10c., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P.M. Sundays excepted.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N.Y.

PRESCRIPTION. FREE—FOR THE speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. JAQUES & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FIRE BRICK, SEWER PIPE.

A. HARTUPEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE BRICK,

Of any desired size and shape. Also

Every Variety of Tiles,

For Gas Works, Refineries, Stoves, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Beds and Furnaces.

Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand,

OFFICE,

CORNER FIRST AVE. AND SHORT ST.

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WOODLAND FIRE BRICK CO.,

(LIMITED.)

Manufacturers of Superior

FIRE BRICK,

Adapted for all purposes.

Steel and Siemen

FURNACE BRICK

A SPECIALTY.

Full assortment of Shapes always on hand.

OFFICE, 373 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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BRIDGE WORK.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMP'Y

BUILDERS OF

Iron and Wooden Bridges,

Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.

OFFICES—Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh: 218 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

NEW STAR HAMS—JUST RECEIVED the first of the new season's curing Cincinnati Sugar Cured Hams, for sale at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

IRON AND STEEL.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.

Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.

PROPRIETORS OF

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and

PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1855, manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.

Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WAYNE IRON

AND

STEEL WORKS.

BROWN & CO.,

Manufacture of the

WAYNE AND "U. S." BRANDS OF

IRON AND STEEL.

Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 16 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality; Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements, Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern. Near Union Depot, Office and Works,

COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND TENTH ST.

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☞Our "U. S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

Pennsylvania Iron Works.

EVERSON, MACRUM & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of

SHEET AND BAR IRON,

Flat Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron, Fine and Common Sheet Iron.

Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge,

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FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

JOHN W. HAY. CHAS. SHINKLE.
W. J. MILLER, JR.

MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY

And Machine Works.

HAY, SHINKLE & MILLER,

Successors to W. J. ANDERSON,

Machinists and Iron Founders.

Grist and Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
Turbine Water Wheels.
Agents for Defeur & Co. Bolting Cloths, and John A. Wafner's Coil Springs for Mill Spindles.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

No. 39 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Industrial Machine Works.

Hugh M. Bole, Proprietor,

Manufacturer of Stationary Steam Engines used in Saw, Grist and Planing Mills; Engines for Coal Mines and Inclined Planes, either single or double. We also make a specialty of manufacturing Machinery for Crushing and Washing Coal, Coke Oven-Pushing Machine, Elevators, Screens, &c. All work warranted first-class.

Shop—Corner of Point Alley and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Robinson, Rea & Co.,

FOUNDERS and

MACHINISTS,

12 SMITHFIELD ST.,

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chilled, Sand and Homogeneous Steel Rolls.

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

Hashing Patent Double Spiral Pinions.

AND

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse:

No. 83 Wood Street, Cor. Second Avenue.

STEEL WORKS.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

Anderson & Passavant,

SUCCESSORS TO

ANDERSON & WOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

Of every description. Also,

Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.

Corner Ross and First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

LABELLE STEEL WORKS.

Smith, Sutton & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

REITER, SUTTON & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

STEEL.

ALSO,

Springs, Axles, Rake Teeth, &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Ridge, Lighthill and Belmont Streets, and Ohio River,

ALLEGHENY.

Postoffice address, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

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Manufacturers of every description of

Cast and German Steel,

Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate,
Elliptic and Platform Springs,
Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.

WAREHOUSE—83 Water street and 100 First Ave.

Black Diamond Steel Works.

PARK, BRO. & CO.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

Miller, Metcalf & Parkin,

OFFICE, NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET

PITTSBURGH PA.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1876, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except Monday, at 2:56 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:45 a. m., Philadelphia 3:45 p. m., New York 6:45 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 7:16 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS daily, at 8:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:55 p. m., Philadelphia 7:30 p. m., New York 10:15 p. m., Baltimore 7:35 p. m., Washington 9:07 p. m.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily at 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:45 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily, except Sunday, 4:31 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 a. m., Philadelphia 7:00 a. m., New York 10:05 a. m.

FAST LINE daily at 8:06 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:50 a. m., Philadelphia 7:35 a. m., New York 10:05 a. m., Baltimore 7:45 a. m., Washington 9:12 a. m.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:31 p. m.

WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a. m., 2:41, 5.01, 5:46, 6:11, 11:31 p. m. Sunday 12:46 p. m.

BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 6:06 a. m., and 9:26 p. m. Sunday 9:26 p. m.

WILKINSBURG ACCOMMODATION 9:21 a. m., 1:41, 3:11, 5:21, 7:41 and 10:21 p. m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday	12:41 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday	7:51 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily	8:11 a. m.
Pacific Express daily	1:41 p. m.
Way Passenger daily	8:26 p. m.
Fast Line daily	11:11 p. m.
Johnstown accommodation	10:36 a. m.

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a. m., 1:21, 3:41, 5:51, 7:11 and 7:56 p. m. Sunday 10:31 a. m., 7:11 p. m.

Brinton Accommodation 7:41 and 8:16 a. m., and 11:16 p. m. Sunday 7:56 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 7:11, 11:46 a. m., 3:06, 4:41, 7:31, and 9:21 p. m.

SOUTH-WEST PENN. RAILWAY.

☞NO CHANGE OF CARS.☜

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:36 a. m.; Uniontown Express daily, except Sunday 4:26 p. m.

Trains arrive from Uniontown at 9:36 a. m. and 6:01 p. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, (city time):

MAIL TRAIN, connecting for Butler.. 7:11 a. m.
EXPRESS, connecting for Butler ... 3:31 p. m.
BUTLER ACCOM., 9:31 a. m. Sunday at 7:46 a. m.
FREEPORT ACCOM ... 4:55 p. m.
SPRINGDALE ACC., 9:16, 11:31 a. m., 6:16, and 11:31 p. m. On Sunday at 12:51 and 9:11 p. m.
SHARPSBURG ACCOM ... 8:41 p. m.
MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER ... 3:51 p. m.

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):

Express, connecting from Butler ... 9:58 a. m.
Mail Train, connecting from Butler ... 5:26 p. m.
Butler Ac 1.06 p. m. On Sunday at 6:56 p. m.
Freeport Accom ... 8:06 a. m.
Springdale Accom... 6:51 a. m., 3:51 and 7:16 p. m. On Sunday at 9:51 a. m. and 6:41 p. m.
Sharpsburg Accom ... 9:51 p. m.
Market Train from Butler ... 9:01 a. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 4th, 1876, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Crestline Mail.	6:12am	Atlantic Ex	2:42am
Erie & Ash. Ex	7:47am	Wheeling Ex	10:47am
Cl. & Wh'g Mail	8:33am	Chicago Ex	12:27pm
Chicago Ex	9:12am	Erie & Ash. Ex	3:42pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:59pm	Chicago Mail	3:42pm
Pacific Ex	2:12pm	Cleveland Ex	3:52pm
Wheeling Ex	4:17pm	Cl. & St. L. Ex.	7:47pm
Erie & War Ex	4:37pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	7:57pm
Fast Line	11:42pm	Erie Ex	11:27pm
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Alle.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:47am	Leetsdale Ac	6:42am
Leetsdale Ac	10:27am	Leetsdale Ac	7:27am
Leetsdale Ac	12:07pm	Beaver Falls Ac	8:12am
Sharpsville Ac.	1:12pm	Enon Accom	8:47am
Leetsdale Ac	2:37pm	Sharps & War Ac	10:12am
Enon Accom.	3:37pm	Leetsdale Ac	1:52pm
Leetsdale Ac	5:12pm	Beaver Falls Ac	2:12pm
Beaver Falls Ac	6:42pm	Leetsdale Ac	4:52pm
Leetsdale Ac	9:27pm	Leetsdale Ac	7:12pm
Leetsdale Ac	11:22pm	Leetsdale Ac	10 02pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:52am

Pacific Express leaves Daily. Fast Line leaves Daily, except Saturday. Chicago Express arrives Daily. Atlantic Express arrives Daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (Panhandle Route.)

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 26, 1876, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.

Pacific Express	8:42am
Fast Line	11:32pm
Steubenville Accommodation	7:17am
Washington Accommodation	9:17am
McDonald's Accommodation	11:02am
Dennison Accommodation	3:52pm
Washington Accommodation	4:52pm
McDonald's Accommodation	6:12pm
Mansfield Accommodation	11:02pm
Sunday Church Train to McDonald	12:47pm
Sunday evening Ch. Train to Mansfield	9:42pm

ARRIVE.

Cincinnati Express	8:02am
Fast Line	7:57pm
McDonald's Accommodation	6:47am
Washington Accommodation	8:22am
Dennison Accommodation	9:42am
McDonald's Accommodation	2:02pm
Washington Accommodation	3:07pm
Steubenville Accommodation	5:32pm
Mansfield Accommodation	7:17pm
Sunday Church Train from McDonald	9:57am

Pacific Express and Fast Line leave daily. Cincinnati Express Fast Line and Mansfield Accommodation arrive daily. All other trains will run daily, except Sunday. Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen. Supt.
W. L. O'BRIEN, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

On and after SUNDAY, JAN. 14th, 1877, trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fayette co. Ac.	7:10am	McKeesport Ac.	6:45am
McKeesport Ac	8:42am	Through Express	7:00am
Through Mail	9:24am	McKeesport Ac.	9:21am
McKeesport Ac.	11:20am	W. Newton Ac.	8:25am
McKeesport Ac.	3:20pm	Uniontown Ex	9:40am
Uniontown Ex.	3:55pm	McKeesport Ac	12:40pm
McKeesport Ac.	4:15pm	McKeesport Ac	[illegible]
W. Newton Ac.	5:08pm	Fayette co. Ex.	5 33pm
McKeesport Ac.	6:40pm	McKeesport Ac.	[illegible]
Through Ex	9:45 pm	McKeesport Ac.	[illegible]
McKeesport Ac.	[illegible]	Through Mail	8:20pm
Church Train	[illegible]	Church Train	[illegible]
Church Train	9:21pm	Church Train	6:45pm

Through Express daily, Through Mail daily, except Sunday. Accommodation trains and Fayette Co. express daily except Sunday.

THE MOST DIRECT AND PLEASANT ROUTE TO THE EAST AND SOUTH VIA WASHINGTON CITY.

Through Mail leaving at 9:24 a. m. arrives at Washington 9:10 p. m., Baltimore 10:30 p. m., Richmond 7:05 a. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:25 a. m.

Through Express leaving at 9:45 p. m. arrives at Washington 9:45 a. m., Baltimore 11:30 a. m., Richmond 11:30 p. m., Philadelphia 1:15 p. m., New York 5:05 p. m.

QUICK TIME TO MT. PLEASANT, CONNELLSVILLE AND UNIONTOWN.

Leave Pittsburgh 9:24 a. m., arrive at Connellsville 11:16 a. m., Uniontown 11:44 a. m.; Mt. Pleasant 11:47 a. m.

Leave Pittsburgh 3:55 p. m., arrive at Connellsville 6:06 p. m., Uniontown 6:45 p. m., Mt. Pleasant 7:11 p. m.

Pullman Sleeping Coaches on Through Express and Elegant Day Coaches on Through Mail Trains. Ticket Offices, Corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.

E. K. HYNDMAN, Superintendent.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Agent.
R. EVANS, Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 26 1876, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at the New Depot, corner Fourth avenue and Try street, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Monon. Mail	9.10am	Pittsburgh Ac.	8:37am
Monon. ac.	10:52am	Pittsburgh Ex.	10:35am
Monongahela ac	3:05pm	Pittsburgh Ac.	1:37pm
Monongahela ac	5:50pm	Pittsburgh Mail	[illegible]

Homestead accommodation leaves Ormsby at 6:00 a. m., returning, leaves Homestead at 6.22 a. m., running to Birmingham.

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m., stopping at all points for passengers, and reaching Pittsburgh at 10:08 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:40 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 2:50 p. m.

All trains from Pittsburgh run through to Monongahela City.

Through connections to and from Brownsville and all intermediate points on the Monongahela river, daily, (except Sunday,) as follows: Leave Brownsville at 5:00 a. m. and 12 m., connecting to reach Pittsburgh at 10.31 a. m. and 1:37 and 5:20 p. m. Returning, trains leave Pittsburgh at 9:10 a. m., 3:05, 5:50 p. m., connect with Packets, reaching Brownsville at 4:00, 8:45 and 11:00 p. m.

Leave orders for Baggage at General Office, 61 Fourth avenue.

JOHN M. BYERS, Ch. Eng. and Supt.
WM. J. ROSE, Gen. Frt. and Pass. Agt.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD — On and after MONDAY, DEC. 11, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh Time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Arnolds Park Accom	6:50am	Night Express.	6:20am
Buffalo Ex	8:15am	Arnolds Park ac	6:44am
S. Works Ac	10:10am	S. Works ac	8:10am
Freeport Ac	11 40am	Arnolds Park ac	9:55am
Titusville Ex	1:55pm	Emil'ton & Reynoldsville Ac.	11:15am
Emil'ton & Reynoldsville Ac	3:20pm	S. Works Ac	1:40pm
Arnolds Park Ac	5:00pm	Titusville Ex.	2:35pm
S. Works Ac.	6:15pm	Freeport Ac	6:00pm
Night Ex.	8:25pm	Arnolds Park ac	7:00pm
Arnolds Park ac	11:10pm	Buffalo Ex	7:50pm

All trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:40 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:40 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 3.05 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Sunday Special—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8:15 a. m., arriving at Emlenton 12:25 p. m.; returning leaves Emlenton 3:10 p. m., arriving at Pittsburgh 7:15 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. & E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, westward to Emporium, Olean and points on B., N. Y. & P. R. R.

Buffalo Express north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express, north and south, make close connections at Brocton to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination. Union Depot.

Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. MORTON HALL, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
DAVID McCARGO, Gen. Superintendent.

MAGNOLIA FLOUR—THE FINEST Winter White Wheat Flour on the market 1 barrel or bag. Also, Patent Process Minnesota Flour, choice, fresh supply received; no charge for cartage.

JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

High, followed by falling barometer, and clear weather, with colder northwest winds, shifting to southeast or southwest, are indicated for to-day.

L. Harvey is the authorized agent for the GAZETTE in the East End, and all persons wishing it served daily at their residence or place of business, will leave word at the store, 11 Frankstown avenue, and it will be delivered regularly, payable weekly to the carrier, or at the store.

Struck by a Train.

About four o'clock last evening Patrick Lee, who was walking on the track of the Pan Handle Railroad, in the Thirtieth ward, was struck by a passing train and thrown over the embankment. When picked up it was discovered that he had no bones broken, but he is seriously injured internally.

Amusements.

"Handsome Jack, the Highwayman," and "Mazeppa" constitute to-night's bill at the Opera House.

At Library Hall "Echoes" is still running with Mr. Barry as *Long Tom Coffin*. At both theaters the stars are outshone by members of the stock companies.

Doctor Banning's lectures at Library Hall next week promise to be very attractive and instructive.

Defrauding the Poor Board.

On account of quarreling among the families of some of the pensioners of the City Board of Poor Guardians, Secretary Braun has learned that several parties have been getting aid who were not in needy circumstances. He has accordingly sent notices to several parties who have been getting coal, that if they do not call by Saturday and pay for what they have received that they will be arrested for getting goods on false pretenses.

Two Alarms of Fire.

About half past 9 o'clock last night an alarm of fire was struck from box 113 in Temperanceville, which was caused by a slight fire in Mark Barckley's house on Walnut street, Thirty-sixth ward. It caught from a spark from the fire place. The firemen did not go into service. Loss small.

Shortly before 11 o'clock another alarm was struck from box 23. A policeman saw smoke issuing from the smoke house of Hays & Son's porking house, on Exchange alley above Ninth street, and thought it was a fire.

Robberies at Murphy Meetings.

At the Murphy meeting at Rev. Swift's church, on Arch street, Allegheny, last evening, a gentleman was robbed of a gold breastpin and pocketbook, and another gentleman lost a watch. Lieutenant Campbell and officers Barclay and Campbell arrested two young men on suspicion of having stolen the articles. They were locked up and will have a hearing to-day.

At the Murphy meeting on Tuesday evening at the corner of Montgomery avenue and Arch street, Allegheny, J. B. Kennedy, editor of the Allegheny *Mail*, had his pocket book stolen, and D. B. May, and Samuel Glover were each relieved of a gold watch.

THE ENROLLMENT TAX.

Surveyor Rutan Only Obeying Instructions.

The *Chronicle* of yesterday afternoon was inclined to place upon Mr. Rutan, Surveyor of this Port, whatever responsibility may attach to an enforcement of the law requiring owners of all barges, fuel boats, flats, &c., to pay an enrolling tax to the Government. The law is not obsolete, as the *Chronicle* intimates, but by a recent decision of a St. Louis court in a suit that resulted from a refusal to pay this tax, is in full force and effect. Mr. Rutan intends to insist upon the payment of the enrollment tax, not of his own volition, but a compliance with orders to that effect from Washington City. Of course he must obey instructions, regardless of whom it may please or displease, and although the tax may be both onerous and unjust, the rivermen are altogether too fair-minded to blame an official who is only doing his duty. The responsibility must be lodged on higher shoulders.

BOYS, BEWARE.

Two Much Loafing in Allegheny Saloons.

Boys ranging in age from fourteen to eighteen years ought to be at home at night instead of frequenting places where their associations are much more likely to be evil than good. Mayor Phillips has been made the repository of frequent complaints regarding a billiard hall and saloon on Ohio street, near East Park, where lads of the age indicated are said to congregate in large numbers at unseasonable hours, play billiards, and doubtless occasionally refresh their weary frames with the exhilarating product of the still or brewery. Of course as long as order is preserved the Mayor is powerless to break up this practice on the part of the boys. In Philadelphia there is a law which prohibits the proprietors of establishments embracing both billiard and whisky saloons from allowing lads to enter or frequent them. Mayor Phillips has written to Hon. Henry M. Long, at Harrisburg, suggesting the introduction of a bill extending the provisions of the above law to Allegheny City.

SCHENLEY'S LEASEHOLDERS.

The Captain Proposes an Increase in Rents—the Lessees Don't Object, But Wish to Avoid Extreme Rates—Efforts to Make Views Meet.

The holders of leases on the Schenley property in the Third and Fourth wards, Allegheny, met last Friday evening at Baldinger's Hall to consider a communication from Messrs. Torrence & Hatch, agents for Captain Schenley, notifying them that after the first of April next, when their leases expire, a very material advance in the rent of the property they now occupy would be demanded. Under existing leases, which were for terms of from eighteen to twenty-one years, but are now on the eve of expiration, the rates of rent are $1.50 per foot front per annum for property on the south side of Ohio street, and $2.25 on the north side, the difference in the rates being due to the fact that the property on the upper side of the street is twenty-eight feet deeper. On the side streets the rent is $1 per foot, except on East street, where it is $1.50. Capt. Schenley's proposition is to increase the rent to $10 per foot on the south side of Ohio street, $12 on the north side, $6 on East street, and $5 on all the other streets, and give new leases for terms of twelve years each. This extraordinary increase the lease-holders say they are unable to pay because of the depression in business, and as they pay all taxes and street and sewer improvements they think that such heavy rates should not be imposed on them. It is claimed that if these rates are fixed some of the houses will not pay rent enough to equal the lease of the ground. The lease of some of the Schenley property on Cedar avenue, above Ohio street, expired last April, and was renewed for five years at the rate of $5 per front foot. It is estimated that at the present rates the lease of the estate amounts to $185,000 per annum, and that if the proposed increase is demanded and collected this sum will be increased to a million. The land only belongs to the Schenley estate, the buildings and improvements erected thereon being the property of the leaseholders. At the meeting last Friday evening a committee consisting of fourteen interested parties was appointed to meet the Schenley agents and see what could be done toward getting terms more acceptable to the lessees. The only proposition differing from the original one made to them was that the agents would recommend to Capt. Schenley the extension of the term of the leases from twelve to twenty years, and a reduction of twenty per cent. in all rents paid within twenty days after falling due. These terms were not satisfactory to the lessees, and they appointed another committee to prepare a schedule of rates that would be satisfactory to themselves and, they hoped, to Capt. Schenley also, said schedule to be presented at a subsequent meeting.

Another meeting was held last night in the hall of the Allegheny Gymnasium, corner of Ohio and North streets, in the absence of President Lautner, F. Eggers was called to [illegible] and P. J. Jacobs acted as Secretary. The attendance of [illegible] quite large. The [illegible] above submitted [illegible] schedule of prices per foot [illegible] new lease to be proposed to [illegible] On the south side of Ohio [illegible] foot front; on the north [illegible] street, $7 per foot; on [illegible] Ohio street to Third [illegible] on East street, from [illegible] terminus, $3 per foot on the [illegible] $3.50 per foot on the east side [illegible] Madison avenue, First, Second, Third, Middle and James streets, $3 per foot front. This schedule was unanimously approved by the meeting, and on motion of John Fielding it was referred to the committee of fourteen with instructions to present it to Hatch & Torrence, the agents. The meeting then adjourned to convene again to-morrow evening to hear the result. Everything was conducted in a quiet, orderly and business-like manner, and no expressions of dissatisfaction were used in reference to the course of the agents or Captain Schenley.

The Extra Sodas manufactured by S. S. Marvin & Co. are of very superior qu

"THE BOTTOM FACTS."

The Boggs & Buhl Silk Robbery—Trial of John Ferguson—He Escapes from the Court Room—Ellis "Peaches"—"Front Office Men" Accessory After the Fact—Ferguson's Confession to Dressler—Other Operations of Ferguson—The Cause of His Flight—What is Said of the Case at the Mayor's Office—Ferguson Rearrested.

The trial of John Ferguson, on an indictment for larceny, for being one of the participants in the robbery of Boggs & Buhl's store, was taken up yesterday, and in order that the reader may fully comprehend the case, which is one of more than ordinary interest on account of certain complications, without occupying too much space, it will be necessary to give

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Wednesday evening December 13th, 1876, the store of Boggs & Buhl, Federal street, Allegheny, was robbed of silks and velvets, valued at $10,000, and on the following day the goods were found in English's building, this city, and returned to the owner. Circumstances pointed to John Ferguson, a saloon keeper, at No. 39 Fourth avenue, and his barkeer, George Ellis, as the guilty parties, and on Friday evening they were arrested and placed in the lock-up to await a hearing before the Mayor. On the following day the accused were taken before His Honor, and, after a hearing, Ferguson was discharged, and Ellis was held to answer the charge. The information was returned to court and the Assistant District Attorney ascertaining the facts included Ferguson in the indictment, and submitted it to the grand jury, which body returned a true bill. The matter was brought to the notice of the court, and a process for the arrest of Ferguson was issued, but that gentleman had "folded his tents and silently stole away," leaving his partner in the other steal to stand the blunt of the trial. Officer Dressler, the county detective, did not look upon this proceeding as in accordance with his views of the eternal fitness of things, and set himself to work to discover the whereabouts of Ferguson.

FERGUSON'S ARREST.

The county Detective, hearing that Ferguson was at Steubenville under an assumed name, telegraphed to the Chief of Police at that place giving a description of the man and the several *aliases* under which he traveled, requesting his arrest and the next morning received the gratifying intelligence that a man filling "the bill" had been arrested, and awaited his orders. He accordingly proceeded to Steubenville and found his man awaiting him and returned to this city, and committed him to jail. The next day Ferguson was released on bail in the sum of $1,500 for his appearance during the present term of Court.

With the return of Ferguson numerous stories were circulated in regard to the matter, implicating certain of the Mayor's detectives in securing the discharge of Ferguson, and also that they were influential in having Mr. Ferguson visit Steubenville, or that they used their persuasive eloquence in having him leave Pittsburgh for some more congenial clime. These stories reached the ears of reporters hungry for news, and found their way in insinuating paragraphs into the public prints, intimating that there were certain "bottom facts" not yet made public which would astonish the natives when divulged, and that the whole transaction would be fully exposed at the trial of the case. In the meantime the case was quietly worked up by the indefatigable Dressler, and the expose was made yesterday. The facts are given below without comment, and the reader can draw his own conclusions from them.

FERGUSON TAKES A WALK.

When the case was called yesterday morning Mr. Swartzwelder, of counsel for Ferguson, demanded a severance, which was granted, and Ferguson was placed on trial having entered a plea of not guilty. A jury having been secured the District Attorney proceeded to open the case for the Commonwealth, stating the nature of the evidence, the commission of the offense and how the Commonwealth proposed to connect the defendant with it. He also alluded to the fact that the indictment should have been for burglary, a higher grade of crime than larceny, with which the prisoner was charged in the indictment. During the District Attorney's remarks Ferguson was observed to leave his chair and speak to his counsel and then hastily walk out of the court room, but his absence was not noticed by the court or the District Attorney until the first witness was on the stand. The District Attorney asked Mr. Swartzwelder where the defendant was to which Mr. S. replied that he had just gone to the door to see Roger O'Mara. The case then proceeded, the witness, Mr. Buhl, detailing the facts of the robbery, all of which were published at the time of the commission of the offense. Other witnesses were called who described the finding of the goods in English's building, and Mr. S. S. Thompson, watchman at English's building, was placed on the stand. In the course of his examination it became necessary for him to identify the prisoner, but the prisoner was not there to identify. The Court directed that he be called in the rotunda, which was done, but he did not respond, and that part of Mr. Thompson's testimony had to be omitted. The Court directed that the trial proceed. The prisoner was present when the jury was sworn and had entered a plea, and his absence could not affect the trial. Mr. Swartzwelder said that a very important part of the matter was that Ferguson had taken his (Swartzwelder's) fee with him.

THE "BOTTOM FACTS."

The counsel for the defendant was somewhat surprised when the District Attorney called George Ellis, who was jointly indicted with Ferguson, and asked of the Court permission to propound certain preliminary questions to Ellis before his examination by the Commonwealth. The Court thought the questions would not effect the competency of the witness, and the questions could be asked on cross-examination. The witness then related his story in a calm, cool and collected manner.

The following is a condensed statement of his story: Lived with Ferguson in December, 1876, know where Boggs & Buhl's store is. When I first came out and went to board with Ferguson he said he had a job to do in Allegheny, but wanted to put it off until after the election, because then he would be more solid with some persons in town. He told me to watch the store morning and night, and to stick a little peg in the door and to put a piece of court-plaster over the keyhole, to see if any one opened the door during the night. We determined it would be better to get an empty house near there, and we decided upon taking Heckert's building, a few doors below. Ferguson and I went to the store, saying that we wanted to sell picture frames there. We got the key from a lady. I took the key back after having it twenty minutes and making a pattern of it out of paste-board. Made a key Saturday, and Saturday night went in and prospected the building from the roof; on Wednesday secured a wagon at corner of Strawberry and Cherry alleys, from a blacksmith; took it down to Decatur street, two doors below Ferguson's; at six o'clock hitched the pony, previously purchased by Ferguson and myself, in the wagon, and drove to Allegheny. The pony was given to Roger O'Mara by Ferguson while we were in the lock-up. Ferguson purchased a dark lantern at the corner of Liberty and Smithfield streets; we also purchased two valises on Wood street, and the trunk we purchased in Buffalo some two months before, where we had gone to do a job, but had to give it up. I rented the room in English's building from Mr. Sawyer, paying $6 25 in advance for one month; we had the robbery in contemplation a month before the room was rented. Crossed over the Point bridge, passed the Exposition building and up Federal street; hitched the horse in front of a drug store. The trunk was in the wagon and the valises inside of the trunk. Ferguson hitched the horse with a piece of rope. Waited for Boggs and Buhl to leave the store; they left about a quarter to 7 o'clock; one of them had to go back and get his overshoes. After they left, I went into Heckert's vacant building; Ferguson drove the horse around the Diamond and hitched it to another post; I lighted the dark lantern, and waited till Ferguson came back; we then went up on the roof, and Ferguson hurt his knee; he got down into Boggs & Buhl's store.

The goods had been sampled and we knew where they were. I sampled the silks myself. I went into the store and asked how much a yard of silk was. They told me and I bought a yard. Mrs. Ferguson sampled the velvet a day or two before. The witness then detailed the proceedings in the store; how they were taken to the attic, and from there to the roof and down into Heckert's building and placed in the trunk and valises; the trunk and valises were brought in by Ferguson when he returned after changing the horse and wagon. The witness continued: "We both, after packing the goods, went out into a saloon and got some drinks, and then Ferguson brought the wagon into an alley behind the store, where we put in the goods; I went out the front way of the store, and Ferguson drove the wagon around; I got in at the drug store, and we drove over the Point bridge; on this side Ferguson got out and walked; he said his leg hurt him; we drove up to English's building and emptied the goods, and I drove the wagon back to the blacksmith shop, and put the horse in a stable near English's building.

WHAT THE OFFICERS KNEW.

On the next day at Ferguson's house saw Roger O'Mara; he was just leaving; Ferguson told me I had better light out, as Roger O'Mara had told him he knew where the goods were; I was arrested on Friday night; Ferguson and I were in the same cell; Roger O'Mara saw us on Saturday evening; Ferguson told Roger O'Mara he had nothing to do with the robbery; Roger O'Mara said to Ferguson: "You are a nice fellow; I thought I told you not to do anything around here." Ferguson said he did not have anything to do with it, and turned around to me and asked if he had; I said, "what do I know about it." Ferguson said, "I *promised* I wouldn't and I didn't." Roger O'Mara said he wouldn't have cared if Ferguson hadn't been caught in it. O'Mara said "I told you that you ought to get out, that the 'plant' was discovered, and that you shouldn't lie in bed, but ought to get up and walk around."

At this point, the court took a recess until 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When Court convened after the recess Ferguson was again placed on the stand and testified that at the time of the robbery he wore a moustache but that he had shaved it off; that when Ferguson said he would be solid after the election, he said if he was arrested he would get out, and that if any body was with him he would be got out by Roger O'Mara.

Cross-examination—I first met Ferguson in Chicago. First told this story to Mr. Gibson, my counsel, about a week ago; had not had an interview with county detective Dressler in jail; had conversed with no one else on this subject. I suggested myself that I tell the whole story to the Court, and my counsel told me that would be the best thing to do. Roger O'Mara told Ferguson that the "plan" was discovered on Thursday evening about eight o'clock, the night after the robbery. Said the witness; Ferguson was in bed; McGovern was there, too, at Ferguson's house, as well as O'Mara; in September Ferguson told me he had a job; I only knew the particular house about two weeks before; I heard Ferguson tell his wife to sample the goods, and saw the sample she brought; the horse and wagon belonged to me as well as to Fregusen; it was kept in Kroegher's stables; we bought it from him; the ropes we had were drawn in a lottery, at a jugglery performance at the Academy of Music. I concluded to make a clean breast of it, because Ferguson wouldn't do anything for me; he wouldn't give me any of the money or any of the goods; I couldn't implicate him very well without implicating his wife; I was arrested at Ferguson's house; I was identified at the Mayor's office, but Ferguson was not; I was once in the Cincinnati Workhouse; that was the only time I was ever convicted, except once in this county; I am a house painter; there was no moon on the night of the robbery; we had provided for that; Ferguson got the key from a woman at her house; I returned the key to Mr. Kerr, the owner of the building, and explained that we had concluded not to take the room; it wouldn't suit.

Redirect—Chas. McGovern is a police officer; he came into Ferguson's house with Roger O'Mara on Thursday after the robbery; O'Mara went up stairs to Ferguson, and McGovern followed him shortly after; I was in the Penitentiary a year for robbing Oppenheimer's store; John Ferguson and his wife visited me there; I came from there to his house; Ferguson knew why I was in the Penitentiary; he should have known any way.

District Attorney—Why?

A.—Because he had a hand in it.

The counsel for the defense here objected, and the witness had to stop.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Do you not know that Ferguson has aided and assisted in the arrest of criminals?

Witness—Yes, for his own benefit.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Is Ellis your real name?

Witness—No, sir.

Mr. Swartzwelder—What is it?

The Court said he need not answer.

A number of witnesses were called, whose testimony was of no interest further than it corroborated Ellis' story.

Officer Johnson was sworn, and on cross examination was asked if there was any testimony at the hearing to justify the Mayor in holding Ferguson for trial? The officer replied that that was a matter for the Mayor to decide. That he had witnesses at the hearing who saw Ferguson in the wagon with Ellis on Fourth avenue on the evening before the goods were stolen.

FERGUSON'S CONFESSION.

The last witness on the stand was officer Dressler, who testified to the arrest of Ferguson in Steubenville, and gave in detail a statement made by Ferguson of the robbery, which corresponds exactly with the statement of Ellis, except as to names, and the Court decided that he could not give the names of persons not on trial, and where ever Ellis had used the names, Dressler would use the term "certain parties."

At this point Court adjourned until half past nine o'clock this morning.

Why Ferguson Jumped His Bail—Reading Officers After Him for a Burglary in that City—Direction of His Flight.

The disappearance of Ferguson from the Court House yesterday, during the progress of the trial, was generally set down to the fact that he fully expected to be found guilty of the charge. That fact may have added some speed to his flight, but was not the cause of his starting as he could not have known that his partner, Ellis, intended to make a confession. He left to escape capture on another charge of burglary committed in Reading. The facts are as follows: On Saturday night, October 14th, 1876, the large dry good store of Mr. John C. Illig, on Penn street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in the city of Reading was entered by burglars and between $4,500 and $5,000 worth of silks, velvets and other valuable goods stolen therefrom. The robbery was not discovered until Sunday morning. It was then found that the entrance to the store had been effected through a rear door, a hole having been bored large enough to admit a man's hand and the bolts then shoved back. The robbery created a great deal of excitement for a while, but no clue to it was ever discovered. The Boggs & Buhl robbery was on the same style, and detective Dressler and Chief Hartzell investigating the affair a little closer, finally came to the conclusion from certain evidence in their possession that Ferguson, who was the chief in robbing the Allegheny store, had a hand in the Reading robbery. They accordingly wrote to the authorities of the latter city on Sunday. Yesterday morning Mr. John C. Illig, the robbed merchant, and the Chief of Police of Reading, Mr. Peter Cullen, reached Pittsburgh. They immediately went to the Court House, and as soon as Ferguson saw them he left. After Ferguson's flight, Mr. Illig went before Alderman John Burk and swore out a search warrant for the purpose of examining Ferguson's house, expecting that perhaps something could be found there to implicate Ferguson directly. The warrant was issued, and upon searching the premises, two piano covers were found which Mr. Illig positively identified as part of his stock which was stolen on the night of the robbery. This fixed the participancy of Ferguson in that robbery beyond a doubt. The authorities are very reticent about the matter, and nothing could be gained from them as to other parties being implicated, but it is surmised that the whole affair will before long be made public. No other portion of the $5,000 worth of goods stolen has been discovered so far.

The Reading parties as well as the city and county authorities, are now looking for Ferguson. It has been discovered that as soon as he left the Court House (which he had a perfect right to do, as he was under bail) he went to his saloon, took all the money there was in the house, crossed the Point ferry, and when last seen, was going out the Washington road in a farmer's sleigh.

The Feeling at the Mayor's Office Over Ellis' Confession.

As the developments in the trial of Ellis and Ferguson in the apparent implication of police officials, and even the Mayor himself, is the chief topic of conversation upon the streets, it may well be judged that there is deep interest manifested in it in the Mayor's department at City Hall. The Mayor while not openly expressing much wrath was still very evidently worried over the matter last evening. He, Roger O'Mara, and Mr. Swartzwelder had a long private consultation last evening in the private office. The subject under discussion was not made public, but, no doubt, was in reference to this matter.

Mr. Harry Metzgar, Mayor's clerk, expressed more openly his opinions on the subject. He said that the attempt to impugn the Mayor's motives in releasing Ferguson instead of holding him for trial, was simply ridiculous. There was not, he said, a particle of evidence adduced at the hearing upon which Ferguson could be held, except that he was part owner of the horse, and that was not enough to justify a committal for trial. He thought it outrageous that a man of Ellis' stamp, a confessed burglar and a professional thief, should be allowed to blast the character of men who all their lives had borne unexceptional reputations. The evidence brought out at the trial implicating Ferguson, he said, was entirely unknown at the hearing, and was, and could only have been, obtained through Ellis' confession, made to the county officers after his committal.

On mentioning this conversation to the Mayor last evening, he remarked to the reporter that Mr. Metzgar's views and statements were correct. It was absurd to consider all the innuendos in Ellis' story as facts, and allow them to ruin the reputation of any one. He thought it was Roger O'Mara who was on trial yesterday, and not John Ferguson. If they (the Mayor and others) could get an opportunity to put their witnesses on the stand to-day they will put a very difficult face on the matter. But this he doubted they could do, unless by special permission of the Court.

Detective O'Mara took the matter in a comparatively cool manner, but had little to say in regard to it. The statement that he had the pony he simply laughed at, saying that if it had been in his possession he would have tried its abilities as a goer during the good sleighing.

It is possible that other developments in the case will be made at the continuance of the trial to-day.

LATER—Ferguson was arrested shortly before twelve o'clock last night, near Woods Run. He was lodged in the Allegheny lock-up where he now is.

STILL LATER—Shortly before 3 o'clock this morning Detective Dressler brought Ferguson over to this city and committed him to jail.

Removal.

F. H. Eaton & Co., will remove some time before April 1st, to 27 Fifth avenue, and will, till that time, sell their stock at greatly reduced prices.

THE COLD WATER HOSTS.

Progress of the Temperance Work in the City and Vicinity—Some of the Experiences at the Fifth Avenue and Other Churches—The Army to be Numbered.

The Murphy meetings at the "Old Home" are still attended with undiminished multiplicity. The noonday meetings, like those at night, are perfect jams.

Mr. S. T. Paisley again presided last night, Mr. Murphy being in attendance at the North avenue M. E. church, and Dr. Swift's church, Allegheny. The first speakers were Mr. Robinson, Mr. Miller, Frank Burns, R. C. Craft and Mr. Hammell.

Mr. John McCombs, the South Side blacksmith, said that a good many of his friends on the South Side said he would never keep the pledge, but he told them differently. In addition he had obtained twelve signers near his shop. Since he quit drinking he has lived more happily at home than ever before. He has discovered many things to fix up that he had never noticed before, and in making home more comfortable he has made himself more happy, as well as those about him. "Jack," as he himself insists upon being called, concluded his speech by singing a song of his own to the tune of the "Old Log Cabin in the Lane."

Mr. Jacks, of Lawrence county, said he did not wish to be known as one of Murphy's recruits. He had come to get some of the spirit, and some of the fire that is so plentiful in Murphy's meetings. All along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad the fame of Murphy has reached, and the speaker prayed that the influence of his work would follow the fame of it. He was sent here by the people of his community to try and get some of Murphy's recruits to go down and help start the work in their midst. He had succeeded in his mission, and he asked the prayers of the people that the work shall prosper.

Mr. Mike Humes, one of "Jack" McComb's recruits, next spoke. He said that when he was asked to sign, he had said as many others had done, that he didn't need it. But "Jack" had talked with him until he thought differently. He signed at last and was not ashamed to acknowledge it.

True to his nativity he made many witty and humerous hits which provoked the laughter of the audience.

Mr. Robert Welsh had nothing to say, further than that he had signed the pledge and trusted he would keep it.

David Hall said he had been helping start the work in some of the suburban places, and their labors had met with great success. Of himself he said he could now say "no," which was formerly a word not in his vocabulary when a request to take a drink was made.

Mr. S. W. Murphy, from Connellsville, who had just signed the pledge, had never been a drunkard, but had drank a good deal, notwithstanding that he was a railroad engineer; but he had signed the pledge to keep from becoming a drunkard. In going around the saloons yesterday he noticed that they were not crowded like they used to be. When he asked the reason many replied, "Oh, it is that temperance man Murphy that is ruining our business." The speaker didn't want his name in the papers, for fear some of his friends at Connellsville might see it and plague him for it. He, however, withdrew the request when some one in the audience told him to "be a man."

Mr. James Simms, lately a saloon-keeper on Water street, said that Murphy (S. W.) had told the truth about it being lonesome in saloons. When the movement began he had about thirty boarders, who were his principal customers. In a few days two of these signed the pledge and left, on account of the ridicule of the others. Soon others followed until all but ten had gone. The outside customers had also become scarcer, and at last Mr. Simms himself signed, destroyed his liquor and closed the saloon, and he hoped it would always be closed.

Rev. Mr. Morris, of the *Commercial*, referred to the fact that 35,000 persons in the county have signed a total abstinence pledge, yet he feared that some had done so without realizing the solemnity and importance of what they had done. He then made an urgent appeal to the audience not so much to sign the pledge, but to those who have signed it to *keep* it.

Mr. George Hall, whose countenance the audience is always pleased to see on the platform, was called forward and spoke for five or ten minutes. The gentleman, who is truly reformed, said he thanked the Lord that he had given his heart to Christ, and never had life been so pleasant to him. He referred to the years that he had spent in prison through drink, and how regretfully he remembered his past misspent life. He never had had the slightest inclination to drink since he took the pledge.

The doxology was then sung and the audience dismissed with the benediction by Rev. J. G. Lyle.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At the regular overflow meeting held in this church (on Sixth avenue) last night about the usual number was present. Mr. George H. Garber opened the meeting by reading a portion of Scripture. Mr. Morrow led in prayer. Colonel Hetherington was then introduced, and said that since signing the pledge he had never put off the armor, working every night and day, and speaking at different meetings both in and out of the city. Although not an old man, yet he looked old. The gray hairs in his head were not caused by age, but by the curse of rum.

After the singing of a hymn Jacob Whitsell, Esq., was introduced. He spoke of the mysterious coming of Bro. Murphy, and the mighty work done by and through his name. He compared the condition of the people living under a cloud blacker than the one which enshrouded our city the night that swept so many of our sister city's people away in the flood. But now the cloud was lifting and the sun was beginning to shine once more. He spoke of his own former life filled with care, suffering, shame and disgrace; but now thank God he was a man once more and he could now look his fellow man in the face without blushing. No man can reform himself, he must have help and that help should be asked from One able and willing to give all the help needed.

Mr. Garber hoped that at no distant day the church would deem it expedent to appoint a day of Thanksgiving for the great blessing that has been poured out in our city and vicinity in this great temperance movement.

Mr. McNair made a brief address, and said he wished he had only time to figure up the immense savings that must take place now that there are 36,000 names to the pledge.

The regular Murphy overflow meetings will be hereafter held in the Methodist church, at the corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street to-night. Capt. Robert Pollock and other prominent speakers will be present and make addresses.

ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The St. James Episcopal Church, corner of Penn avenue and Sixteenth street (Rev. D. W. Landreth, pastor), was occupied for the first time last night by a temperance meeting. The choir sang "I Need Thee Every Hour," and then Rev. Landreth introduced Mr. Moreland, who made a brief but eloquent address.

Mr. Joseph R. Hunter and Dr. Mundorff followed, succeeded by Hon. Felix R. Brunot. He made a statistical address, and among other things said that there are annually consumed in the manufacture of liquor 4,000,000,000 bushels of grain. He concluded by urging all to sign, and set the example by signing himself. Mrs. Brunot also signed, amid great applause.

Rev. Kitwood, who was formerly the captain of an ocean vessel, spoke of the temptations to drink that are encountered in a life on the ocean, and how he was converted on board his vessel while in the perils of shipwreck.

Col. Heatherington was the last speaker, and related some of the instances in his life during the past sixteen years, and the tribulations which had beset him on account of drink.

The signatures to the pledge numbered 290. Another meeting will be held in the same church this evening.

IN ALLEGHENY.

The First Presbyterian church, Arch street, Allegheny, (Rev. Dr. Swift pastor), was well filled last night. Mr. F. W. Barnard led the meeting, and opened by relating how he was led to sign the pledge. He came to Pittsburgh five weeks ago and was passing along Smithfield street when a friend met him and asked him where he was going. He replied, "No place in particular." His friend was going to sign Murphy's pledge and asked him to go. They went into a saloon and took their farewell drink, and then went to Smithfield street church where Murphy was holding a meeting and signed the pledge. His friend got out before him and has not been heard of since. He (Barnard) was going out and was met by Mr. Murphy, who asked him to speak a word and he did so. Mr. Murphy sent him to a hotel where he knelt in prayer for the first time in ten years. Since then he has been a happy man and a good worker in the cause of temperance.

Robert McGonnigle followed. He said he had been attending in this church almost his whole life time, yet this was the first time he ever stood before them to make a speech. He had nothing to confess in the line of drinking as he never drank in his life, but he thought it his duty to come out in favor of temperance.

Mr. J. H. Renziehausen said he had never prayed till last night.

At this point Mr. Murphy came in and amid the most tumultous applause went to the front. For half an hour he held the vast congregation spell-bound and many people unused to weep shed tears like children. He closed with one of his impassioned appeals for all to come forward and sign the pledge. Mr. Murphy has hosts of friends in Allegheny, and it was almost impossible for him to get out of the house.

Mr. Murphy was followed by Mr. Hart, of the *Telegraph*. He said his heart had been in the work for the last fifteen years. He had not been in the city long and had no idea of the immensity of the work when he came.

Gilbert M. McMasters was next introduced and made a very stirring appeal in behalf of the cause, which was heartily greeted. Over one hundred signed the pledge.

OUTSIDE THE CITY.

A large temperance meeting was held in the M. E. Church, East Elizabeth (Rev. J. Mansell pastor) on Tuesday evening. Mr. R. M. Spohn opened the meeting in an earnest address and said there were other speakers who would address them, and later in the evening he would say a few words.

Joseph Cupples' experience in this business had been varied. He had begun to drink liquor when 16 years of age, having at that age been in the drug business. He began drinking whisky for its medicinal qualities, and since that he had drank enough of it to know the misery and sorrow of it. He was induced to go down to see Mr. Murphy, and continued going to see him for three or four nights; he then signed the pledge, and thanked God that he had done so. The speaker related how frightened he had been when Mr. Murphy asked him to get up, but he asked the prayers of the Christian people that he might become a Christain, and he felt much better ever since. He wanted the young women to use their influence in this cause.

Wm. Fogle stated that he had commenced to drink twenty years ago, and he had seen much misery and trouble through drinking whisky.

T. T. Taylor signed the pledge about eight weeks ago, and had been drunk about twice a week for the last five years.

R. M. Spohn said that he had been drinking hard for years, and related what trouble and misery it had caused him in former years. The speaker made an earnest appeal to those who drank, as well as those who did not, to come forward now and sign the pledge.

Several addresses were made by some new converts, and the meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pollock. One hundred and fifty two signed the pledge, making a total of two hundred and eighty-one in this borough. The speakers who went from Pittsburgh to address this meeting return their best thanks to Dr. Vankirk, Mr. O'Neel and others for their kindness towards them.

A Murphy meeting was held Tuesday evening in the M. E. church, Braddocks, under the direction of the pastor. Prayers were made by Revs. Kean, Lawson, Shatharn and the pastor. Reading scriptures from the parable of the "Good Samartin," by Rev. Kean. Mr. Swartzwelder, speaking, took the parable for a starting point.

He was followed by Col. Hetherington who spoke with much earnestness and force for some time. After which he requested the choir to sing "Hold the Fort," and requested all to come and sign the pledge, which was responded by 103 persons signing. Meeting next Tuesday evening in the Presbyterian church.

SEND IN THE LISTS.

Mr. Murphy requests pastors of churches and presiding officers of temperance meetings in Allegheny county to forward, as soon as possible after this date, a statement of the number of signers procured at their meetings up to and including the evening of January 31.

A meeting at the Bingham street M. E. church, South Side, last evening, was presided over by H. B. McCurry. Addresses were delivered by Capt. Pollock, Harry Miller, Wm. Duvall and Rev. Deam. There will be a meeting of the signers at this church at 2 o'clock to-day to elect officers of a temperance organization. Prayer meetings are regularly held at 3 o'clock each afternoon. Good speakers are promised for to-night.

The third of a series of weekly Murphy temperance meetings will be held in the Sandusky street Baptist church, Allegheny, this evening. Ten minute speeches will be made by recent converts. Col. Hethrington will preside.

Tickets for the Library Hall meeting on Sunday evening, January 28th, are for sale at Hale's music store, R. S. Davis & Co's book store, McClarren & McKennan's drug store, Baker's cigar store, 72 Fifth avenue, Harry McGregor's hat store, 46 Federal street, and Mercer's book store, 130 Federal street, Allegheny.

BREVITIES.

····Jimmy Brown, a lad of eight years, whose parents live on Stewart street, in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, has been missing since Monday.

····A six months' old baby was left on the Fast Line which reached the city about 12 o'clock Tuesday night. A brakeman took charge of it.

····The rooms of the Young Men's Republican Club, in Allegheny, have been closed by the landlord in consequence of the non-payment of rent.

····Burke and Malaeky, the young men against whom several charges of larceny and burglary are pending, will have a hearing before Mayor Phillips to-day.

····Mrs. Wilson, an Eienberg, Pa., widow, left that place a day or two since for this city in search of a missing son. Her husband was killed recently and she has no one to support her.

····A large party of Southerners passed through the city yesterday, from New Orleans, on their way to Washington, where they are to appear before the Congressional Committee on Privileges and Elections.

····Albert Litz and Henry Metzgar were seriously, if not fatally injured, in Straub & Ludwig's brewery, in Lawrenceville, Tuesday, by the elevator ropes breaking and precipitating them to the ground floor.

····It is said that Rev. G. H. Humphrey and wife, of the South Side, intend shortly to go on an evangelizing tour. Their plan is to work in one place until the proper feeling is obtained, and then go to another.

····The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Wm. J. Williams, who died suddenly at Clark's tavern, Twenty-seventh and Penn streets, Tuesday afternoon. Verdict—death from heart disease.

····A driver of one of Schomaker & Lang's wagons fell from the elevated seat of his vehicle yesterday afternoon, on Lowrie street, Troy Hill, Allegheny, and alighting on his head was severely hurt.

····Superintendent Street, of the Humane Society, yesterday reported that fifteen cases of cruelty to animals and two of cruelty to children were attended to during the previous week. Only one case was prosecuted.

····Thomas Faas, a milk dealer, proved to Mayor Phillips yesterday that the lacteal fluid he disposed of to his customers had been adulterated by the granger who supplied it to him, and he got off on payment of the costs.

····The proprietors of the Seventh Avenue Hotel distribute to-morrow morning and again on Tuesday morning 500 loaves of bread to the deserving poor. They propose to continue this active benevolence during the winter.

····Clara Theiler, in front of whose house on Liberty street the murder of last Saturday night was committed, has an unenviable reputation in Johnstown, where she lived for a number of years. Her husband is in Dixmont.

····A boy named Charles Davis had one of his legs fractured and badly lacerated while coasting on Boyle street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon. He was removed to his home, No. 20 Boyle street.

····The South Side Liquor Men's Relief Association will this forenoon distribute another lot of bread to the poor of the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth wards. The distribution will be made at the Thirty-sixth ward station house.

····Yesterday afternoon John Wiley, an employee at Phelps, Park & Co.'s wagon works, on Beaver avenue, Allegheny, had one of his arms so badly crushed by a large pair of shears used for cutting bars of iron, that Dr. Johnston had to amputate it.

····About half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon a little four year old son of Mr. Hammill, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of Rebecca and Chartiers streets, Allegheny, was run over by one of four new wagons that were being hauled along Rebecca street, and considerably hurt.

····A catfish weighing ninety-six pounds was killed last Friday in the Monongahela river near Monongahela city by August Pevay. It cleared fifty-four pounds of good meat. Chill. Hazzard has its head, which weighs nine pounds, but he won't hazard his head on the truth of the story, which is taken from his own paper.

····City Solicitor Rodgers having expressed his opinion that bonds to pay for the improvement of McClure avenue and Charles street would be legal, Controller Brown, of Allegheny, proposes issuing them at once to the amount of $125,000, bearing six per cent. interest, and payable in 1½, 2½, 3½ and 4½ years.

····There will be hearing at four o'clock this evening, before Alderman Larkin, on Fifth avenue, in the case of James Trunick, of Hazlewood, who is charged by Agent Dean, of the Humane Society, with having chopped the hind legs off a dog and then permitted it to drag itself around in pain until it was shot by a merciful man and put out of misery.

····The members of the Woman's Literary Club were entertained on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins, the occasion being the first anniversary of the organization. "Bessie Bramble" toasted "The Men"—complimentarly and facetiously. A fine sentiment in honor of George Eliot was offered. Artistic music was furnished by Miss Barrett and Mrs. Josiah Cohen.

····A young lady crossing the Suspension bridge Tuesday evening detected a boy almost in the act of robbing her pocket. He gave her back a silk scarf and some other articles and the lady gave him a moral lecture in a kindly manner, and requested him to come around to her house on Sabbath morning and go to school. When he had left she discovered that her veil had gone with him.

····At twenty minutes before six o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was sounded in Allegheny from box 31. It was caused by the discovery of fire issuing from the roof of a frame dwelling house on Spring alley, near the head of Arch street, occupied by Henry Stiner. Before the fire could be extinguished the upper part of the house had been pretty badly damaged. The loss will amount to about $100. A defective flue is supposed to have been the cause.

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

JUDGE KETCHAM.

C. N. Avery, bankrupt, Erie. Order for final hearing, on motion for injunction on the 15th prox., meantime restraining Ezra Cooper.

McMahon & Rundels, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Order for final hearing on petition of John R. Rundels for discharge on the 15th prox., before Register Harper.

A. & A. J. Dickey, bankrupts, Allegheny city. Assignee's report of sale of book accounts confirmed absolutely.

James Crawford, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Order for final examination on bankrupt's petition for discharge before Register Harper on the 9th prox.

George H. Garber, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order for hearing on the 3d prox., to ascertain whether the resolution of composition had been passed in accordance with the act.

Zug & Company, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Hearing on rule on trustees to show cause why the court should not resume and continue bankruptcy proceedings, continued to the 29th inst.

Samuel W. Manheimer, debtor, Mercer county. Hearing on motion for an injunction against N. Beck, et al., continued to the 15th prox.

Common Pleas No. 1.

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

Ed. D. Lahey vs. P. McBride, action for damages for assault and battery on plaintiffs wife. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $275.

Scott vs. McFarland, action for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff for $37 58.

Union Insurance Company of Pittsburgh vs. administrators of B. Singerly. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $5,129.33.

W. J. Kountz, trustee of Pittsburgh Savings Bank vs owner of steamboat Junieta. Verdict for plaintiff in $1,007.10.

Geo. W. Berry & Bro., vs. J. W. McCreary, action to recover for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $44 05.

Joseph Spencer vs. Kennedy Bros., action to recover money loaned. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $690.20.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Moore vs. Barr et al.
Rynd vs. Herron et al.
McNeal & Sons vs. West Pittsburgh Gas Company.
Loveridge vs. Bidwell et al.
Rourke vs. Scully.
Stalzenbach vs. Neal.
Torrence vs. Neal et al.
Vick vs. Metropolitan Insurance Co.
Lacy vs. Lewis.
A. V. R. R. Co. vs. McDonough Oil Co.
Park Savings Bank vs. Burchfield et al.
Hoerr et al. vs. Connor.
Decker vs. Krupp.
Allegheny Valley Railroad vs. R. B. Phillips.
Landbaugh vs. Floyd.
Deck vs. Reed et al.
Rigdon vs. Handlin et al.
Voelker vs. Howley.
Campbell vs. Erdner.
Edmundson vs. Penney.
Smith vs. Bollman.

Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGES WHITE AND KIRKPATRICK.

Wilson & Bros., vs. Allegheny Trust Co., still on trial.

Moeck vs. Reineman, previously reported, still on trial.

Mechling vs. Erwin & Co., motion and reasons for new trial exparte plaintiff.

Henry Bost vs. F. H. Busch, action of deceit. On trial.

James Cook vs. A. M. McClure et al., motion and reasons for new trial on part of defendant.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

City of Pittsburgh vs. Patterson.
Hare, Sheriff vs. Darlington.
Haas vs. Steitz.
Shields & Co. vs. Wm. Bowers et al.
Marshall, guardian vs. Marshall.
Martin, widow, et al. vs. P. R. R. Co.
Vandergrift et al. vs. Lighthill et al.
Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Palmer, Jr., 2 cases.
Langdon & McGratty vs. Smith et al.
Potter vs. Schwab McDonald & Co.
Eichley vs. Anchor Savings Bank.
Kennedy et ux. vs. Mawhiney.

Orphans' Court.

JUDGE HAWKINS.

Estate of Elizabeth N. Davis, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

C. C. Connelly, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

Jas. Orr, deceased. Petition presented and a citation directed to issue to administratrix to file an account within ten days of service of notice, and administratrix enjoined from interfering with or in any manner disposing of the assets of said estate until further order of Court.

Frank Hug, deceased. Bond of guardian of minor children presented and approved.

Margaret Dougan, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

Gertrude M. Zwerdinger, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE STOWE.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. John Ferguson, reported elsewhere, occupied the time of this court yesterday.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

James McCreary,	H. A. Gibben,
Pat Daugherty,	L. Haney,
Robt. Thompson,	Henry Willard,
John Kelly,	W. W. Bostwick,
Christ Kiesbing,	Geo. Luther,
Croft & Phillips,	Wm. Armstrong,
John Straub,	Thomas McGinnis,
James Quinn et al.,	J. Kemp,
G. C. Martin,	G. M. Kemp,
A. Yerkins, Jr.,	T. I. Keenner,
Michael Dunn,	W. J. Backhouse,
D. P. Hatch (2),	David Carey,
H. Hershenroether,	L. Hufnagel et al.

Legal Notes.

WINIFRED MCCARTHY entered suit in Common Pleas Court No. 1 against Wm. Woods, to recover damages for an alleged slander. Plaintiff leased a house from defendant, and in some trouble which ensued about the rent, it is alleged that he assailed her, in the presence of several others, with vile epithets, calling her a cheat, a robber, a thief, etc. She claims damages in the sum of $5,000.

SHERIFF FIFE yesterday received and read to the condemned man the warrant from the Governor, for the execution of Henry Lenkner, on the 14th day of March next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Lenkner's friends are having the case prepared to present to the Board of Pardons, hoping to secure a commutation to imprisonment for life.

THE case of Duncan vs. Robinson & Ralya was yesterday postponed until Monday, February 5th. The case is brought for the purpose of testing the legality of a compromise made in 1872, between the creditors and the firm of Robinson & Ralya. It seems that the firm mentioned failed and secured an amicable compromise with their creditors in agreeing to pay forty cents on the dollar. Duncan & Co. refused to compromise and instituted suit to break the compromise. Robinson & Ralya owe the plaintiff the sum of $2,500, but a much larger sum of money is involved, and other suits will follow, should the suit pending be decided in favor of the plaintiff.

PERSONAL.

***Mrs. A. A. Carrier, daughter of Mr. Isaac Jones, died yesterday.

***Colonel Cecil Clay, of Bosenvert, Va., is in the city, and is the guest of R. C. Craft.

***Peter Jacobus, a nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Jacobus, died on Thursday last at Newark, N. J. He was an accomplished linguist.

The Public

need hardly be informed that the plan of F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, for finding the proper price of such goods as do not start immediately is to keep reducing them till they commence to sell freely. The unexampled success which is meeting this firm in their sales of Ladies' Scarfs and other desirable goods is evidence that their idea is sound.

C. Wattley & Co.

Will open, January 25th, 1,000 pieces Cambric and Nainsook Edgings, Insertions and Flouncings at Lower Prices than ever before known.

Owing to the great depression in manufacturing in Switzerland, we have, during the last year made contracts for Embroideries much lower than can be done now, the very low gold premium contributes to make goods coming in now, still lower in price than any previous arrivals. Wishing to give our patrons the benefit of these advantages we have marked every piece at the lowest possible price. Other shipments expected in very shortly.

C. WATTLEY & CO.,
123 Federal street, Allegheny.

Soap is one of the prime factors in modern civilization; but like many other essential articles, it is subject to adulterations and abuse. Chemical analysis proves frightful facts in relation to toilet soaps. B. T. Babbitt, however, the well known manufacturer, has recently invented a soap which is beyond reproach in the purity of its material and the delicacy of the natural odor. It is known as B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap.

An Inducement.

We consider it an inducement to gentlemen to lay in an extra supply of socks when they can buy striped merino ones at F. H. Eaton & Co.'s, 25 Fifth avenue, for 25 cents per pair.

Tell me not in mournful numbers
That our teeth must all decay,
And our breath must be unpleasant,
And our gums must give away.
There's a SOZODONT can save us,
And it saves teeth every day.

It is Better

to give away old goods than to give them store room. This is one of the maxims acted on by F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue. Those in search of bargains will find them offering certain lines of goods at a positive sacrifice.

ADDITIONAL TELEGRAMS

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1877.

Belknap Wants to be Tried.

General Belknap to-day informed District Attorney Wells that he will apply on the 29th inst. for the immediate trial of the suit entered against him in the Circuit Court.

Redemption of Bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the thirty-eighth call for the redemption of $10,009,000 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The principal and interest will be paid on and after the 24th of April next, and interest will cease that day. The following are the descriptions of the bonds: Coupon bonds—$100, No. 21,351 to 25,508, both inclusive; $500, No. 26,701 to 31,500, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 62,401 to 70,550, both inclusive; total, $7,000,000.

Registered Bonds—$50, No. 301 to 400, both inclusive; $100, No. 4,501 to 5,300, both inclusive; $500, No. 3,211 to 3,600, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 12,001 to 13,350, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 4,751 to 5,100, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 8,201 to 9,400, both inclusive; total, $3,000,000.

Bank Taxes.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the course of his remarks before the Ways and Means Committee to-day concerning the pending bill amendatory of the internal revenue laws, expressed himself in favor of taxing deposits in private banking institutions the same as deposits in national banks.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

HAMILTON, ONT., January 24.—Two children were suffocated and one fatally burned by the burning of P. Culhaneo's residence last night.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The Irish Rifle Association has again challenged the American marksmen to a match for the championship, to take place in Ireland the coming season.

BALTIMORE, January 24.—Prof. Richard Somers Smith, aged 63, chief of the department of drawing at the Naval Academy, died suddenly at Annapolis yesterday, of heart disease. He was a graduate of West Point, and formerly President of Girard College, Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The case of Hallet Kilbourne for $150,000 damages against McKerr, who at the time of action was brought, was Speaker of the House, J. G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms, and J. D. New, Burwell, B. Lewis and A. Herr Smith, members of the Real Estate Pool, for imprisonment, was argued in the District Court to-day.

MEMPHIS, January 24.—Jack Williams, the colored burglar who shot Detective W. G. Pride yesterday, was arrested on the Memphis & Charleston train at Buntyn's station last night by the conductor, after an attempt to shoot the conductor. Some diamonds and jewelry and $2,000, stolen from Mrs. Kaufman were, found on his person. He was brought to the city and lodged in jail. Pride rested well during the night, but there is little hope entertained of his recovery. He is regarded as the best detective on the force.

A Counterfeiter's Confession.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—Jas. Brooks, of the Government secret service, who caused the arrest a few days since of John McKernan and wife of this city for dealing in counterfeit money, and of Miles Ogle for manufacturing the same, induced the latter to make a confession, and by this means obtained possession this morning of over one hundred finely executed plates. Among them were plates for the manufacture of ten dollar notes on banks at Richmond, Lafayette and Muncie, Indiana, and he also recovered forty thousand counterfeit fifty cent pieces, which were found buried near Brighton, a suburb of this city. These pieces so closely resembled the genuine that none but experts could distinguish the difference between them.

Anthracite Coal Sales.

NEW YORK, January 24.—50,000 tons of Pittston coal were sold at auction to-day. 7,000 tons egg opened at $2.87½ and closed at $2.90. 18,000 tons steamer and grate sold at $2.82½. 25,000 tons stove went at $3.45. 1,000 tons Scranton coal were also sold, of which 10,000 tons steamboat sold at $2.65, 2,000 tons grate from $2.65 to $2.67½, 15,000 tons egg $2.60 to $2.80, 4,000 tons stove $3.45 to $3.47½, 15,000 tons chestnut $3.02½ to $3.12½.

The summer of 1876 will long be remembered as the hottest in years. Perspiration and discomfort were the characteristics of the times. Many a square mile of linen, discolored by the excessive heat, would have been ruined but for the free use of that best of lavatorial purifiers, B. T. BABBITT'S Best Soap. It is only in such emergencies that we discover our friends.

No more Medicine of any Kind.—Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands for the cure of nervous, exhausting, and painful diseases are indorsed by the most eminent physicians in the world. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 292 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Seldom Missed.

Sales are seldom missed in the cloak room of F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, for the simple reason that they have yet a good assortment on which they are willing to make some sacrifice rather than carry any over.

Elegant Parlor Suits.

A very excellent and cheap assortment of the latest styles of furniture, at the lowest prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s, 89 Smithfield street.

FLOWERS A SPECIALTY.

Also, Gold Fish, Canary Birds, Hartford Fern, Pampas Plumes, Ornamental Grasses, Ground Pine Wreathing, Immortelles, Bird Cages, Autumn Leaves, Canary and Mocking Bird Feed, Aquariums and Fish Globes, Fern Cases, Winter Blooming Plants, Sea Shells, &c.
J. R. & A. MURDOCH, [illegible]

Bouquets, Floral Baskets, Immortelles,
WM. & JAS. MURDOCH,
Gold Fish, Aquariums and Autumn Leaves.
Nurserymen, Seedsmen & Florists,
Pressed Fern, Bird Cages,
114 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fish Globes, Parlor Hanging Baskets.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,
DENTIST,
Office—No. 31 SIXTH AVENUE, Opposite Trinity Church.

DIED:

BULGER—Suddenly, on Tuesday, January 23d, 1877, at 4 o'clock P. M., THOMAS S. BULGER, [illegible] age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 105 Second avenue, [illegible] o'clock.

MILLER—At East Liverpool, Ohio, VESTA A. MILLER, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Miller, of Allegheny city, [illegible]

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral [illegible] Brighton, on FRIDAY [illegible]

HOBSON—Wednesday, [illegible] Miss LIZZIE D. HOBSON.

The friends of the family are [illegible] to attend the funeral [illegible] father, Arthur Hobson, [illegible] Allegheny, on FRIDAY, January 26, at 2 o'clock.

CARRIER—Wednesday, January 24th, at 10:30 A. M., Mrs A. A. CARRIER.

The friends of the family are [illegible] to attend the funeral [illegible] father, Isaac Jones, [illegible] at 2 P. M. Carriages [illegible] Samson, No. 19 Seventh avenue.

POWERS—On Tuesday, [illegible] JOHN, son of Patrick and Hannah Powers, aged sixteen years.

The friends of the family [illegible] to attend the funeral [illegible] parents, Linden street, [illegible] Boyd, TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock.

LAMONT—On Wednesday, [illegible] ANDREW LAMONT, [illegible]

The friends of the family [illegible] to attend the funeral [illegible] 178 Juniata street, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

[New York papers please copy.]

W. S. SMITH, LATE OF RODNEY & SMITH, Undertaker, [illegible] of Miller & Morrow, [illegible] Allegheny, where he will [illegible] all its branches. [illegible] carriages and hearse [illegible]

PATTERSON'S LIVERY, SALE and Commission Stables, [illegible] Parties and Concerts, [illegible] Undertaking in all its branches, [illegible] by Robert H. Patterson. Hearse furnished on [illegible] BROS., successors to Robert H. Patterson, No. 6 Seventh avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $6,601,883 98.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 83 Fourth avenue.

KORNBLUM
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN.
Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Thermometers, Barometers, &c. Office, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield, in R. S. Davis & Co.'s Book Store.

JOHN T. NATCHER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
Of Rolling Mills, Foundries, Factories, Dwelling Houses, &c. Jobbing promptly attended to. Nos. 123 [illegible] doors below Wood street, Pittsburgh. Special attention given to erecting Steam and Hand Cranes of all sizes.

FOREIGN NEWS.

WEST INDIES.

President Baez's Moderation.

HAVANA, January 24.—Advices from St. Domingo to the 11th state that President Baez has adopted a conciliatory measures, neither executing, imprisoning nor banishing political adversaries.

Loan Repudiated.

The present Government of Hayti repudiates the loan made in France by ex-President Domingoes.

TURKEY.

Instructors Wanted.

LONDON, January 24.—It is stated that the Porte intends asking France to send military officers to Constantinople to instruct the gen d' armerie, and to England for competent financial administrators, with a view to reorganizing the Turkish finances.

ITALY.

The Pope's Condition.

LONDON, January 24.—A dispatch from Rome says the Pope had a fainting fit on Sunday and another on Tuesday, but will hold a reception to-day.

Illegal Office Holders.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—Gov. Packard yesterday addressed a note to General Augur, saying he was informed that the officers holding commissions [illegible] took possession of the offices in Ouachita parish on January 17th in violation of the status quo. Gen. Augur called Gov. Nicholls' attention to the matter, and Gov. Nicholls replied he would have the matter investigated and the situation restored as stated.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — THE OHIO YOUNG Lady who was on the [illegible] Fort Wayne road, on the evening of September 7th last, and who saw an outrage perpetrated on a passenger in his seat, near [illegible] company of politicians, will [illegible] gentleman and be liberally [illegible] D. L. KENNEDY, Box 838, New York.
o16-d&s

WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 Rooms; easy of access from the P. C. W. K. GILLESPIE, 271 Liberty street.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD second-hand two horse Land Roller. Address FARMER, GAZETTE office.

WANTED — TENANTS FOR FIRST and second-story rooms, No. 99 Fourth street, from April 1st, 1877. Inquire GAZETTE office.

WANTED—GIRLS WISHING EMPLOYMENT should call at the EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—A DESIRABLY LOCATED dwelling in Allegheny, with all the modern improvements; $2,000 will be paid down and balance in annual installments of $1,000 each. Address HOME, Lock Box 294, Pittsburgh.
m22-THS

TO LET.

TO LET—SEVERAL HOUSES ON Penn, Eighth and Smithfield streets, some of them large, some small, and some good business stands. Enquire at 277 Penn avenue.

TO LET—FROM APRIL 1ST, 1877, Room No. 1 Sixth street, in rear of Ross' Jewelry Store. Also a few rooms on second floor of same building. Enquire at Counting Room, THIS OFFICE.

TO LET—BANKING ROOM—THE finely finished Banking Room in the Iron City Bank Building, corner of Sixth avenue and Liberty street, will be rented on favorable terms. Inquire of T. & J. T. [illegible] Liberty street.

TO LET—GOOD 2 STORY BRICK Dwelling House, No. 50 Poplar street; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply at [illegible] dusky street, containing 10 rooms; rent reasonable. Inquire of JOHN STEWART & SON, Real Estate Agents, 43 North Diamond street, Allegheny.

TO LET—NO. 135 LIBERTY STREET, suitable for warehouse, wholesale or retail business, or for any business that would require the custom from the Diamond, Market, Fifth avenue and the South Side. Enquire of S. LINDSAY, JR., & CO., next door, or of JOHN WAY, JR., Sewickley, Pa.

TO LET—NO. 5 STOCKTON AVENUE, Allegheny, fronting the Park, 3 storybrick house with large rooms, all modern conveniences; lot 30x240 feet, with stable in rear. Possession April 1st. Enquire of S. S. BROWN, Wayne Iron and Steel Works, Tenth street and Duquesne way.

TO LET—WAREHOUSE, NO. 56 WOOD Street: 4 stories, new front, finished in best modern style; most desirable location in the city for business of any kind. Inquire of W. A. HERRON, No. 80 Fourth street, or G. L. B. FETTERMAN, No. 187 Fourth avenue.

TO LET—LARGE FAMILY RESIDENCE on Bedford avenue, Thirteenth ward; house in first-class order; recently modernized, gas, range, hot and cold water, closets, &c. Also, 5 acres of ground, stable, large stable, carriage house. Inquire of W. WATT, 331 Liberty street.

TO LET—IRON FRONT BUILDING, No. 55 Market street, suitable for bank, offices or warerooms. [illegible] would extend the building [illegible] making fine rooms, [illegible] next door, or of JOHN [illegible]

TO LET—MALT HOUSE PROPERTY, for Malt House purposes or otherwise, corner of Penn avenue and Barker's alley, [illegible] Inquire of BROWN & CO., Wayne Iron and Steel Works, Tenth street and Duquesne way.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING ROUTE on the GAZETTE, in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards. For particulars inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—MATCH MACHINERY and Fixtures—all complete—at a bargain. [illegible] H. PRICE, 203 Carson street, South Side.

FOR SALE—2 HOT AIR FURNACES, nearly new; one Boynton, No. [illegible] Apply at No. 129 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, or [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES, attached to Boilers, on wheels, [illegible] JAMES HILL & CO'S, Cor. Marion avenue and P. F.W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand BOILERS, to complete order; cheaper than ever. [illegible] MUNROE, successor to Watson & Munroe.

FOR SALE—ONE 14x24 ENGINE, ONE 40 Horse Power, one 10x24 Engine, one 30 horse power Boiler, one 7x16 Engine and Boiler, & Trip Hammers, at THOMAS CARLIN'S. [illegible]

FOR SALE—EXHAUST AND PRESSURE FANS, in the Pittsburgh Belting Shafting, Hangers, [illegible] Wheels, Judson Governors, Pure Oak Tanned Belting, Lace Leather, Packing, Oils and Castings [illegible] promptly attended to. [illegible] M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 131 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—ONE NEW horizontal engine, 12x[illegible], [illegible] cylinder by 20 inch stroke, with fly wheel [illegible] diameter by 14 inches face, belt pulley [illegible] Lot of Wood Working Machinery [illegible] Apply to S. D. HUBBARD & CO., [illegible] Penn and Forty-third streets, [illegible] line and Ferry street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, [illegible] W. W. TYSON, County Clerk, [illegible] No. 41 Federal street. Box 242, Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the [illegible] upon persons interested [illegible] meter that the Inspector [illegible] ment to test the accuracy [illegible]

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
136 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds
Musical Instruments,
STRINGS AND SHEET MUSIC.
Also, Sole Agent for the celebrated
GEORGE STECK & CO.'S NEW YORK
PIANOS.
JUBILEE ORGANS
Pianos and Organs sold on the instalment plan [illegible] Liberal discount allowed for CASH. Old Pianos and Organs taken in exchange for new instruments at the highest rates.

AMUSEMENTS.

LIBRARY HALL.

ELLSLER & CANNING, Lessees and Managers. Engagement of the favorite character Actor, MR. C. W. BARRY. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, the Popular Play,

ECHOES!
A TALE OF THE PAST.
Long Tom Coffin..........Mr. W. C. BARRY
In preparation—"Escaped from Sing Sing."

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD..........Manager.
THURSDAY EVENING, January 25th, 1877. The Popular Equestrienne and Actress,
KATE FISHER
in
Mazeppa, or the Wild Horse of Tartary.
Preceded by the Sensational Drama of
Handsome Jack, the Highwayman.
Monday evening, the Favorite American Actor, E. T. STETSON.

LIBRARY HALL.

POPULAR LECTURES
Before GENTLEMEN AND LADIES ONLY [illegible] January 29, 30 and 31. Before LADIES ONLY TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock [illegible]
E. F. BANNING, M. D.,
[illegible] the favorite course of
"The Mystery of the Vital Organs Unfolded."
Subjects: Philosophy of the Human Voice; Philosophy of Locomotion; The Heart and Lungs; Eye and Ear; Catarrh, Consumption; The Brain [illegible] Tickets to Full Course, [illegible]

ART EXHIBITION OF THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN, Bank Block, Wood Street, Third floor, will be open daily from 9 o'clock A. M., until 5 P. M. ADMISSION FREE. School will be resumed February 1.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT
OF THE
PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
For the year ending December 31st, 1876.

CASH CAPITAL..........$ 100,000 00

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$137,367 08
Real Estate	[illegible]
Bills Receivable	[illegible]
Stocks	[illegible]
Cash in Banks and Office	[illegible]
[illegible]	300,000 36

RECEIPTS.

DISBURSEMENTS.

[illegible]

WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

STATEMENT
OF THE
CASH INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

From January 1st to December 31st, 1876.

[illegible]

Capital authorized and paid in..........$ 100,000 00

[illegible]

JOS. T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 31, 1876.

ROBERT J. ANDERSON, President.
RESMOND J. HORACE, Vice President and General Agent.
JOHN K. STONINGER, Secretary.

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

INSURANCE.

DIVIDEND — THE DIRECTORS [illegible] January 8, 1877.

DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF DOLLARS [illegible] THOS. D. KELLAR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 13—THE BOARD [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVIDEND — THE DIRECTORS of the NATIONAL IRON AND STEEL PUBLISHING CO. [illegible]

DIVIDEND — THE MANAGERS of the EWALT STREET BRIDGE Co. have declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share [illegible] CHRISTIAN SIEBERT, Treasurer. January 9, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS Co., Pittsburgh, January 13, 1877.

DIVIDEND — THE BOARD of Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company [illegible]

OFFICE OF HAZELWOOD OIL Co., No. 80 Wood st., Germania Bank Building, Pittsburgh, January 8, 1877.

DIVIDEND NO. 7.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share on the capital stock [illegible] JOEL S. GOE, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE MARS. MINING COMPANY, No. 47 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, December 31st, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS [illegible] the annual meeting of the Stockholders [illegible] 47 Fifth avenue [illegible] February, 1877.
JAMES W. BROWN, Secretary and Treasurer.